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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXIV. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872. NUMBER 1220.

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The Independent

ACHIEVEMENT.

BY RACHEL POMEROY.

NOTHING noble, nothing great
The world has ever known,
But began a seed of thought
In some generous nature sown.

Do we talk of wide reforms?
Do we look to see advance?
We shall find them something else
Than a riddle or a chance.

Any soul may rise to be
A new saviour of its race;
Every man and woman fills,
Well or ill, a prophet's place.

For we mold the dim Unknown,
In our hand the futures lie,
And what coming years shall yield
We do mutely prophesy.

In our Now the Then lies folded,
All its wealth and all its power;
From the promise of To-day
Bursts To-morrow's perfect flower.

Every deed of solid worth
Helps the world to find its place;
Every life of homely truth
Raises higher all the race.

Wherefore, when some life is lived,
Rounding out the century,
While we stand with lips apart,
Puzzling at our destiny,

Lo! a master, hero, sage,
Who by simple, sturdy might
Does what we had vainly tried,
Does it as a thing but slight.

And we recognize in him
But another self more fair,
The supreme ideal won
That we mean some day to wear!

He but touched a secret spring
We've not skill enough to press,
Voicing clear our inmost whisper,
Answering back our consciousness.

"Ye are gods," the Scripture saith;
"Yea," our spirits make reply.
Let us claim our birthright, then,
Prove our high divinity.

We may be, too, if we will,
Athlete winners every one,
Conquerors of fate and chance,
Lords of all beneath the sun.

Let us thitherward aspire,
Take whatever we find to do,
Making life what life was meant—
Something liberal, earnest, true!

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON ONCE MORE.

BY THEODORE D. WOOLSEY,
LATE PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE writer of this article feels himself moved to use the columns of THE INDEPENDENT once again in addressing the public on the true construction of the Treaty of Washington. So much has been written on this matter that perhaps nothing new can be said; and yet perhaps a reiteration of what may have been said by others in another form will not be wholly devoid of use. We shall confine ourselves principally to an inquiry into the meaning of the Treaty itself. But, before discussing that main subject, we may be permitted to express our conviction that the claim of indirect damages has received its full condemnation on this side of the water, as being indefinite and incapable of solution. There are some persons, doubtless, who think that the "enhanced payment of insurance" and the loss by a "transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag," especially the first, may be estimated in money; but there are few, I apprehend, who do not talk almost with derision of the claim for damages on account of "the prolongation of the war," and for "the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion." We believe these matters have been disposed of, as far as the mind of the public is concerned; and that the great majority of thinking persons, including all politicians except those, if there be any such, who desire to fish in troubled water, would be glad to see these indirect claims thrown overboard, as useless and worthless freight on the ship of state sailing on toward an "amicable settlement." We hope that already preparations have been made for such a consummation; but, if they have not been, we would unite with thousands of others in entreating the Government that no pride of consistency, no conviction even of the justice of such claims, may prevent the strong opinion, as we think it to be, of the people, from being carried out. The money is nothing. No one has expected that much will ever come into the treasury from this source. The cry on all sides is: Speedy settlement, the establishment of the principle of arbitration, lasting prospects of peace, goodwill between the English-speaking nations.

We turn now to the Treaty itself, and inquire *first* what we are now authorized to impute to the British Commissioners, as their interpretation of the Treaty in regard to consequential damages. In the article of February 15th published in THE INDEPENDENT we said that we found little as yet to guide us in regard to the impressions of the British members of the High Commission. But since then, from every quarter, evidence has been coming in that they conceived such a thing to be out of the question—evidence derived from expressions of theirs before they left this country, as well as afterward. They have declared this so positively that the British nation, of all political types, is convinced of it with a rare unanimity. It is not the opposition to this class of claims which has called forth their disclaimers, we are persuaded; but they began to express themselves long before our "case" reached England.

2. How could this expressed and strong opinion of a number of honorable men have been formed without some reason for it? Were they as stupid and unreflecting as a raw stock-gambler who, in his excitement, should become bankrupt by one bid? Had they not the statements in their minds which were made so early in their sessions as March 8th, and are printed in the protocol under date of May 4th? There must have been some good or plausible ground for their understanding and interpretation. If, indeed, it could be made to appear that our Commissioners had just the opposite understanding, that certainly would be a strong point; although even then the unanimous conviction of her agents would justify the Queen, on principles of morality, from breaking off the arbitration. The Commissioners, of course, would be silent at the present time, and since difficulties have arisen, in regard to the true meaning of the Treaty; but it seems likely that they had no doubt what it meant just after they finished their business. For they seem to have suspected no obstacle in the way of an easy adjustment of our claims, which certainly could not have been the case if they had the *snag* on which the arbitration has struck full in view.

3. We have turned to the "case" prepared under the direction of the British Government, which has been in this country now about a month, to see if it betrayed any consciousness on the part of its author or authors that consequential damages would be urged on the part of our Government. Who prepared it we are not informed. The report is that Lord Tenterden had a hand in it, if it did not wholly come from his pen; and no man could know better than he, one of the joint secretaries, what was understood by the Commission as to this matter of damages. We do not pretend to have read the whole of this document; but we have searched in vain in those parts of it where a search would be likely to be rewarded for any indication that a suspicion was entertained of a claim like the one in question. It is a calm and dignified argument, less fervid and oratorical than the "case" prepared by our Government, attempting to show that Great Britain did not fail in the discharge of international obligations, as defined by the three rules of the Treaty, in those instances in which the United States charged her with so doing—that is, with respect to the four vessels known as the "Florida," "Alabama," "Georgia," and "Shenandoah." After a sketch of the course pursued in relation to our civil war by Great Britain and other maritime powers, follows a statement on international rights and duties, on the powers of preventing unlawful equipments possessed by the British Government, and on the manner and circumstances in and under which these powers were exercised during the war. In this part of the case a telling account is inserted of our neutrality laws, which have been in force for more than fifty years, and have been held during that period "by the legislative authority of the United States to be adequate for its purposes"; while yet, "notwithstanding this law, vessels have from time to time been fitted out and armed within the United States to cruise and commit hostilities against nations with which the United States were at peace," so that "severe losses were inflicted on those nations by the depredations of such vessels." Might not these similar evasions occur elsewhere, without fault on the part of the neutral power whose laws were thus violated? Then, after a brief chapter on the powers of the British Government to prevent similar infractions of neutrality laws, and the methods of so doing, follow "statements of facts relative" to the four vessels named, which take up the greater part of the case. In the two pages of "remarks in conclusion" occurs the only passage which we have noticed having any apparent reference to indirect damages. We extract a few words of it. The point considered is the just measure and extent of the liability to the United States which might possibly be charged against Great Britain by the Tribunal at Geneva. Losses, it is there said, of which negligence "is the direct and proximate cause (and it is in respect of such only that compensation could justly be awarded) are commonly not easy to separate from those springing from other causes. Success in warlike operations is generally due not only to the force possessed, but to the skill and courage exerted by the successful combatant. If claims of this nature were to be freely admitted, a belligerent might demand to be indemnified by the neutral against consequences fairly attributable, in part or altogether, not to the fault of the latter, but to his own want of capacity and enterprise. Her Majesty's Government has been compelled to point out that in respect to the vessels to which the foregoing statement relates there was, on the part of the Government of the United States or its officers, an extraordinary remissness in using the naval forces at its disposal; and that, if ordinary activity had been exerted in the endeavor to intercept and capture these vessels, the losses, of which the United States now complain, would probably have been in great measure averted."

Here in the parenthesis the reference, as the context shows, is to losses inflicted or caused by any of the ordinary operations of war; and in the rest of the passage the aim is to throw on the United States and their officers much of the loss that the four vessels actually occasioned. It is plain, therefore, that remote injury, such as our case contemplates, was not even so much as thought of by the writer, unless that parenthesis should be thought to form an exception.

4. We come now to the passage in our case, part vi, and to the passage in the protocol on which it is formed, begging our readers not to look at this as *crambe repetita*, but as being, we believe, not entirely the old story told over. The words "amicable settlement" occur four times in the documents which concern us—*i. e.*, in the protocols of the conference of the High Commissioners and the Treaty. (1.) They occur in the letter of Mr. Fish, of January 30th, 1871, where the President expresses the desire that the "Alabama" claims may be treated of by the High Commission, and "thus be put in the way of an amicable settlement." Here the meaning is general, and, whether the words referred to any final agency of the Commission or to their initiation of measures beyond their own action, they could be used equally well. (2.) In the full power given by the Queen, (Feb. 16th, 1871), where occur the words "for the purpose" . . . "of treating for an agreement as to the mode of their amicable settlement." *Their* refers to *all* the differences between the two governments, and the sense is equally general. (3.) In the Treaty itself, at the very beginning, we find that the two governments, "being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference," etc., appoint plenipotentiaries, etc.; where, again, the sense can only be general. (4.) In the protocol, again, of May 4th, 1871, mention is made of a conference on the 8th of March—the third meeting of the Commission after their full powers were exchanged—at which our Commissioners enumerated the wrongs caused by Great Britain to the people and Government of the United States—both the direct and indirect losses—and said that, "in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made."

Now, if the Treaty contained such an amicable settlement, the right of indemnification for indirect losses is here substantially waived. If by these words, on the contrary, is intended a settlement *—en bloc*, for instance—by the Joint High Commissioners themselves, such right of indemnification was not waived. We have pinned our faith on the declaration in the case (p. 468) that "the British Commissioners declined to make the 'amicable settlement' which was proposed on the part of the United States." And that this faith was not entirely blind is shown by a passage in the protocol following soon after the one already quoted, in which, on that 8th of March, our Commissioners proposed that "the Joint High Commission should agree upon a sum which should be paid in satisfaction of all claims and interest thereon." That is, the hope was then entertained that the Commission would settle everything; or, in other words, bring about an amicable settlement. No such settlement being made, it was not dishonorable to bring indirect losses before a court of arbitration, which was afterward established.

What puzzles us not a little just here is that, after such full and distinct statements, the British Commissioners should never once suspect that the subject of indirect losses might come up again. We cannot explain this. We hope that it may be explained without the necessity of imputing stupidity to one party, or want of openness to the other, or false interpretation to the case of the United States. But the moral from the whole is that this muddle, however caused, is an additional reason for having it signified in some way that the indirect and consequential damages are not to be urged before the Arbitration. If orders to this effect have already gone out, or assurances been given, so much the better.

It is a pity, we add, in closing, that the Court is constituted just as it is. The non-English-speaking members appear to be men of no great standing, and are said to have but a slender knowledge of the English language. There are hundreds of persons in Europe acquainted with law, with English, and with history whose voice would carry tenfold the weight of theirs. In order that the principle of arbitration may make its way in the world, there seems to be need of a more intelligent mode of exercising it than was adopted in the instance before us. And that this principle may make its way is so vastly important that we should regard it better and even cheaper in the long run that the United States should consent not to urge even its just claims than that there should be a failure in this crucial experiment at Geneva.

"THE NATIONAL IDEA."

WHERE IS THE SOVEREIGNTY?

BY LEONARD BACON, LL.D.

THE United States, as we have seen, are not thirty-seven nations, bound together by a treaty and subject to no common government. They are one nation, having a national government, national laws and courts of justice, a national army and navy, and a national flag; and it is only in their national Union that they sustain relations of alliance or of hostility, or hold diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers. In all international questions and affairs—or in the sense in which the word "state" is used by writers on international law—the United States are known only as one state. For certain purposes and in certain relations they are one power among the independent powers of the civilized world, one political entity, one state, and in that sense and to that extent *one sovereignty*; but for certain other purposes and in certain other relations they are thirty-seven states, distinct, though united, each having its own sovereignty, as well as its share of the national sovereignty. It is a simple fact of history that, in adopting the Constitution, which establishes our National Government, each several state relinquished certain powers which it had previously claimed; and that those powers were thenceforth ceded, irreclaimably, to the Union of all the states. Thus a question has been raised whether the sovereignty is in the states or in the nation.

What is that thing which we call sovereignty? The word comes to us from the feudalism of the middle ages, and much of the perplexity which some of our political writers have found in the question between state sovereignty and national comes from the assumption of some analogy which does not really exist between our *federal* system (the union of free states, to exercise a common government for certain common purposes) and the *feudal* system, not yet extinct in Europe. I cannot see that "sovereignty" in political science is anything different from the Norman-French word "*suzerainty*." Its correlative words are "feudatory," "vassal," and "subject." But will Senator Morton, or anybody else, tell us that these words describe the relation which exists between our several states and the nation formed by the union of the states?

Sovereign power is supreme, and therefore unlimited, save by the higher sovereignty of God and the immovable barriers of right. Sovereignty is not the creature of a written constitution. The making of a constitution is itself an act of sovereignty. Not the government, but the power which constitutes the government—the power which makes written constitutions and alters them—the power of which the chief magistrate, whatever his title, is only a head servant, and executive government, however distributed, only the administration, and which all legislative bodies can only represent, is the supreme power.

Where is that power, as things are in our country? Is the sovereignty in the several states, or in that union of the states which we call the nation? With some it has been a first principle in the interpretation of our political institutions that each of the states is a distinct sovereignty; and that style of thinking (as we sometimes see in platforms and other documents of the Democratic party) is not yet obsolete. But is that a sovereign power which can make neither war nor peace, which can enter into no alliance, which can send out no ambassadors and can receive none, which can have neither troops nor ships of war in time of peace, which can neither coin money nor emit bills of credit, and which can neither "protect" its own industry nor even raise a revenue by duties on imports? Others maintain that the nation is sovereign over the states, and this is "the national idea" of their political theory. But that theory, as well as the other, is contradicted by the palpable facts. The Union is, indeed, invested with all those attributes of sovereignty of which the several states are divested by the Constitution. In the District of Columbia and in the territories there is no other sovereignty than that of the United States. But on the soil of any state the sovereignty of the Union is limited by the reserved and carefully-guarded rights of another sovereignty; and, if we hold that the states are not sovereign because their powers are limited, then we must hold that the nation is not sovereign where its power is limited.

Senator Morton, at home, is under the protection and government not of the United States, but of Indiana. The sovereign power that keeps the peace at Indianapolis, and guards his property and his person; that surrounds him in his house, or in the streets and the market, ever holding over him its shield, and ever ready to avenge any wrong inflicted on him or his; the power that regulates his domestic relations, securing his rights in his wife and children, and theirs in him, and guarding the sanctities of his home; the power which, in case of controversy between him and his neighbor, interposes in the interest of justice, which compels the fulfillment of contracts and the payment of debts, and which defines the tenure of real estate and the methods of its alienation and transmission; the power which enables him and every other man to possess, and to accumulate or to spend as he chooses, the proceeds of his own industry; the power which determines who shall be his heirs when he is dead, which permits or forbids him to make a will, and which presides over the distribution of what has been his when it can be his no longer—is the State of Indiana. The "nation," in which he glories (so reasonably), can do nothing for him or against him in any of these particulars.

Here, then, are two powers on the same soil, not co-ordinate, nor one subordinate to the other, but lixiting each other, and each supreme within its own limits. The question is: Which of these powers is sovereign? I answer: Neither, if sovereignty must be absolute; both, if sovereignty may be limited. If you say that the power which cannot make war or peace, nor coin money, is not sovereign, I answer that, on the other hand, the power which can do these things, but cannot hang a murderer, nor imprison a burglar, nor build a court-house or a jail, without obtaining permission, is not a sovereign power.

This peculiarity of our political institutions—the division of sovereignty between the several states and the Union—is a grand security for our national independence and power, on the one hand, and for our political and personal liberty, on the other. I confess that I am alarmed when I see public men of distinguished influence seemingly forgetful of a fact so fundamental. Some exaggerate the "national idea," and seem determined that Congress shall assume "powers not delegated to the United States," for the sake of suppressing the Ku-Klux outrages in certain regions where reconstruction has not yet established social order. Can they not remember that even so great a good as the suppression of those cruel outrages may be purchased at too high a price? If the reserved self-government of the people in the several states is to be taken away by usurpation, for the sake of protecting an affrighted majority in South Carolina against a secretly-organized minority; if the good order of every neighborhood is to be maintained by the national authority at Washington; in short, if the government over the entire continent between Canada and Mexico must be centralized at the imperial city, because the several states (that is, the people in each state) can no longer be trusted to manage their own affairs, our political system is a failure. Better ten years of terrorism in a few Southern districts than a hundred years of centralized government, crushing the states into mere municipalities, with no rights but such as, having been conceded by the sovereign nation, can be resumed at discretion. Better that the murderers of Morgan go unpunished than that Congress suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the State of New York, and undertake to suppress Freemasonry by a national police.

I confess my dissent from the proposal to secure civil treatment under the name of civil rights for colored people, everywhere, by the intervention of national power. Such ignorance of human nature, and of what history teaches concerning the possibility of controlling by law the caprices of sentiment and fashion in society, would be comparatively harmless in the legislation of a state. Massachusetts may make whatever laws the wisdom of her legislators may devise to secure for black men a courteous welcome at the Revere House, the chief seats in the synagogue at St. Paul's, and a social as well as civil equality with white men everywhere. South Carolina, with her overwhelming majority of black and colored voters, may make such regulations as to her wisdom seem expedient for securing civil treatment toward the white people from the black, and toward the black people from the white. But, whether in one state or the other, an interference of the national power for any such purpose cannot but be mischievous—more mischievous, when all its bearings are considered, than the evil to be remedied. Whatever laws are enacted by Congress must be executed by officers of the National Government; and the proposed interference, in the name of "civil rights," if it is not to be ludicrously ineffective, will require a national police force everywhere—deputy marshals watching every hotel, every street-car, every theater or concert-room, every church; and United States police justices (the odious "commissioners" of the old fugitive slave law) everywhere within call for the trial of offenses against "civil rights." That fugitive slave law, it will be remembered, made every slaveholder, and every deputy of his, virtually a police officer for the arrest of his runaway servant; but in any effective interference for the purpose now contemplated the policemen must be specially appointed and paid by the National Government. In my humble judgment, a colored people's car on the street railway, and a colored people's table at the hotel, and even a "negro pew" in the meeting-house, till the people shall be tired and disgusted with the absurd anachronisms, are less dangerous to liberty and to the grand interests of humanity than such usurpation would be if the people should submit to it.

I do not question the intention of the men who are trying to drive Congress along this course of usurpation; but I beg them to remember the old saying that "Hell is paved with good intentions." What I am considering is not intentions, but tendencies. If, as you sit beside a friend to watch his uneasy slumber, you see a mosquito drawing blood from his forehead, and inconsiderately undertake to crush the bloody-minded vampire with the stroke of a blacksmith's hammer, we may admit the goodness of your intention, but what of the tendency? Doubtless the mosquito will get no more than he deserves; but what will your friend get?

SHAMEFACEDNESS.

BY REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY,
CANON OF EVERSLEY.

THIS is a good old word, a remnant of older times, in which men, as women, held the capacity of shame to be a lofty virtue, if not the cardinal virtue, without which all others were ungraceful, if not unreal. So cardinal a virtue did it look to Aristotle of old that it would seem he held that a man could not have enough of this divine grace of *αἰδὼς*; that the virtue of shamefacedness or modesty did not, as in other cases of ethic, lie in a golden mean between two extremes, but in the extreme itself; that one was not safe in any middle state between the *αἰδοῖος*, or shamefaced man—gentleman, if you will—and the *ἀναίδης*, or blackguard. Yes, it was a good old quality, that dread of shame which found its highest expression in the lay of the old Hebrews and in the Christian *Te Deum*, "O God, in thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded." It was not a monarchic or feudal virtue merely, though it lay at the root of much monarchic, much feudal nobleness. It was even more a republican virtue; for the more of equality there was in any society the more was needed that noble dread of shame, dread of being ridiculous, to keep up mutual reticence, austerity, respect for others, founded on respect for self. Athens and Sparta were full of it in their purest age. So I more than suspect was old Carthage; and, if so, probably her mother, Tyre. Rome, as long as she was a republic, was rooted and grounded in shamefacedness, in woman, boy, and bearded man. Venice, Florence, and, indeed, all the Italian republics had somewhat, at least, of it. And how much of it had the old Puritans, the men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, on both sides of the Atlantic? I recommend this question to the serious consideration of their descendants. To me, from such glimpses as I have been able to get of their social life, they seem to have been especially *aidoïoi*, men deeply sensitive of shame and blame; humble, dignified, reticent, courteous, and training their children in the same virtues, in a fashion not unworthy of the highest type of mediæval knight. They understood and they had joined with their inmost souls in the old cry, "O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded." The earth has seen, I more than suspect, few more typical specimens of noble shamefacedness than might have been seen in old-fashioned Puritan households. I trust that such specimens may be seen still—at least, in New England. But sure am I that the old Puritan worthies, did they rise from their graves, would view with horror and disgust the modern spirit of *ἀναίδεια*, of the shameless self-assertion, whose gospel is "I am as good as any man."

That spirit, I fear, is so rife, just now, all round the world; that it will be difficult for me to make but too many understand what the old Hebrews meant when they said: "O Lord, confound me not; in thee have I trusted; bring me not to shame." There are those who will know without being told, while those who do not know without being told are not likely to know by any man's telling; hardly even by the stern logic of facts, which are the messages of God himself. And who are they who will not and cannot know?

First, the silly—whom Solomon of old calls fools. Those who do not care to think or care to learn; who consider it "bad form" to be earnest, and put off serious questions with a jest. These are they of whom Wisdom says: "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity, and the scorners delight in scorning, and fools hate knowledge. . . . Behold I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh."

Next, the mean—those to whom not only wickedness, but the exposure of their wickedness, seems a light thing; to whom to be discovered in a lie, an intrigue, a swindle, is merely to be proved in the eyes of an admiring world "smart" men. These are they of whom it is written that outside of God's kingdom, in the outer darkness, wherein sooner or later are weeping and gnashing of teeth, are "dogs" and "whosoever loveth and maketh a lie."

Next, the fanatics. Whether political, social, or religious—orthodox, unorthodox, or nullifidian—these are they of whom it is written: "Seest thou a man who is wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him." Hopeless, indeed, is the man who has made up his mind that his own small formula embraces the universe; that he alone and his *coterie* walk by divine prerogative infallible; who will neither take reason nor advice, and not even scorn and contempt; whose self-conceit has destroyed in him not only the sense of shame, but the sense of humor (closely connected with the former) likewise, till he walks on in serene self-satisfaction, amid the laughter of gods and men certain that he alone knows how the world is made and how to manage it. Yes, there

The Independent.

MY STAR.

A REMINISCENCE.

BY MRS. SARAH C. WILKINSON.

Lo! homeward bound, young Spring comes round,
And she'll find the shroud and pall
Which Winter has flung the leaves among,
And she'll hold his funeral.

She but rustles her wing, and zephyrs spring
To fan the pulseless earth;
The ice and snow in streamlets flow—
'Tis Nature's second birth!

In the tall bare trees a whispering breeze
Hangs up a robe of green;
And great and small keep festival,
Since Spring once more is queen.

Buoyant with hope, I seek the slope
Where stands the lyred tree;
The beechen wood pours forth a flood
Of sweetest minstrelsy.

I wander on, till, daylight gone,
Down in the glade afar,
Through dreamy haze breaks on my gaze
The semblance of a star!

The whip-poor-will o'er dale and hill
Pours forth a serenade;
And all the scene fair Luna's sheen
Pencils with light and shade.

Now, not afar, abides my star,
Nor dimmed by twilight haze;
But, pure and clear, shines on me near,
And brightens all my days!

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

No. LXV.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS ON THE ESCAPE OF THE "PEARL."—TRIAL OF CAPTAIN DRAYTON.

THE excitement in the City of Washington, growing out of the escape and recapture of the schooner "Pearl," and the riotous demonstrations accompanying the return and imprisonment of both the escaping slaves and their heroic though unsuccessful rescuers, was intensified by the action of Congress, whither the proceedings were transferred, and where, under the forms and dialect of a legislative debate, were exhibited a spirit and purpose no less rancorous and violent. On the 18th of April, 1848, Mr. Giddings asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution setting forth the facts that more than eighty persons were confined in the jail of the United States without being convicted or charged with crime, and moving that a committee of five be appointed to inquire by what authority the prison is used for the purpose of confining persons escaping from slavery. This proposition created intense excitement, and a brief discussion ensued; but the leave was refused. On the 20th Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that a mob had "on each of the two nights last past" committed acts of violence, set at defiance the constituted authorities, and menaced individuals of that body. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to inquire "whether further legislation is necessary or expedient."

The first day's debate was occupied with a sharp and somewhat abstract discussion of questions of order. The point that excited the most remark was the inquiry whether it was a privileged question or a question of privilege, both or neither. It revealed a good deal of subtlety of definition and distinction, largely mingled with Southern taunt and insuendo, manifest apprehension, and clearly-attempted intimidation. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asserted that, if Rumor, with her ten thousand tongues, were true, he not only believed that members of the House were implicated as "partners to theft and felony," but he contended that "they should be expelled from the floor." In the course of a still more abusive speech, Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, said he believed and was ready to charge that members of that body were engaged "in the deliberate attempt to scatter the seeds of insurrection and insubordination, if not rebellion, among slaves in this District." He suggested an amendment, afterward offered by Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, authorizing the committee to inquire whether any member or members of the House were thus implicated.

The latter gentleman, though claiming to be a "Presbyterian," made one of the most violent, acrimonious, not to say unChristian speeches of the debate, in which he characterized Abolitionism as "the spirit of fanaticism, which would never stop short of Heaven or Hell," leading its possessors to "trample on all that is sacred and holy"; "vile hypocrites, who went round to factories and Sunday-schools, getting women and children to sign petitions on matters with which they had no concern." He denied that slavery was either a moral, social, or political evil and yet in the same breath he spoke of "the agonizing, heart-rending cry of slaves in the Middle Passage," as coming from the ships of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and not of North Carolina, as he affirmed that they were "the descendants of those who landed at Plymouth, and of Roger Williams, who had sold them their slaves and had pocketed the money." He spoke of Mr. Giddings visiting the prison, "giving counsel to those felons who were caught *flagrante delicto*." Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made a characteristic speech, in which he contended that the case under consideration involved no question of privilege—indeed, that Congress had nothing to do with it, that the people of the District were the conservators of their own rights, and he trusted "in God that discord would reign supreme until their rights were secured."

The next day the debate was opened by Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, who objected to the resolutions because they proposed to do something beyond the power of the House; because it could result in no good; because it was a masked battery against slavery; and because "it indicated a struggle calculated to shake the Union to its center." He opposed the amendment contemplating the alleged complicity of members in the abduction, because, he said, if they could be expelled, "we do but weaken ourselves and strengthen them that oppose us." "We have better ground to stand on—the Constitution. . . . We may point to that, and demand that all its sacred guaranties be respected." He pointed, also, to the Missouri Compromise, which, though hitherto working against the South, could be appealed to as a barrier against the aggressions of the Free States. With little prescience of the immediate future, and of the coming policy of his own section even, he avowed the willingness of the South to abide by the provisions of that arrangement.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, made a very elaborate speech on the question of privilege, quoting largely precedents from the British Parliament and the American Congress. Deprecating anti-slavery agitation, he petulantly inquired: "If we are wrong in holding slaves, even if it be a sore spot, does it become our brethren of the North to be constantly rasping it? If we have a plague-spot, let us alone; do not be continually putting upon it a coal of fire." Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, devoted his speech, which was very long and elaborate, to an attempted proof of the alleged British origin of American anti-slavery, and of the declaration that "the Abolitionists here are but the instruments of another nation." Sketching the history of the abolition of the slave-trade and of slavery itself in the British Empire, and quoting from the minutes of the World's Convention of 1840, he contended that all that England had done had been from mercenary motives, and that she then desired abolition in the United States in order to "cripple our prosperity." Accusing Mr. Giddings of joining in the recent abduction, he insolently remarked that "he and his associates are the authors of all the misery which has been brought on these slaves; and [alluding to the master and mate of the 'Pearl' as the felons who attempted to promote their escape] it is a pity he is not made to partake with them of its immediate results."

As the debate would have been hardly deemed complete without the volunteer endorsement of some "Northern man with Southern principles," Mr. Wick, of Indiana, made a long, rambling, flippant, and irreverent speech (characterized by Mr. Giddings as "in bad taste and not suited to the dignity of this body or the occasion"), taunting "the Abolition politicians and agitators" as "reckless and audacious," "defying all laws," and "assuming the guise of martyrs upon the smallest imaginable occasion." He accused Mr. Giddings of having "a *forced* popularity, hot-housed," in consequence of his previous expulsion from Congress, and of making a pilgrimage to the city jail, "in hopes of being mobbed or threatened, in order to recommend him to the Western Reserve for his martyr-like virtues." He spoke of the two mobs as "gentlemanly" and "orderly," though he admitted that they threw a few stones and "resolved," if the editor of the *National Era* did not remove his press "before the next night," "they would remove it for him." He gave an autobiographical sketch of himself, and a kind of "synopsis" of his own and his constituents' opinions, under eleven heads, embracing a denial of such a thing as "national sin," and his belief that the first chapter of Genesis, instead of being "a literal narrative of facts," was an "Oriental allegory." He was particularly violent in denunciation of New England and of its ideas, of its female teachers emigrating West "so almighty slick," of its ultra Calvinistic ideas, and of its disposition to "repent of other men's sins." He accused New England of being the original transgressor in the matter of slavery. Claiming to be "a full-blooded Yankee," he said: "*Our* fathers were man-stealers."

Such was the spirit and tenor of that three days' debate. On the side of the oppressor it was imperious, intolerant, and in the highest degree insulting. On the other hand, the friends of freedom, though numerically weak, were strong in forensic ability, in truth, and in that moral courage and personal bravery which enabled them almost single-handed to cope, on the arena of debate, with the hosts arrayed against them. Nor was it small courage that impelled the Giddingses, the Hales, and the Palfreys of those days, in a moral atmosphere like that of Washington and Congress, so highly surcharged with proslavery intolerance and vindictive hate, threatening instantaneous explosion, to stand in that haughty and domineering presence and defend the doctrine of human rights, to sympathize with the down-trodden, and to help the unfortunate. To stand there, exposed to such indignities, in danger of even personal violence, required a determination and nerve seldom demanded by the onset of battle itself. No eulogiums or honors can hardly transcend the merits of the faithful few who then bore themselves so gallantly in the presence of the imperious men who ruled the hour.

Among them stood most conspicuous Mr. Giddings, as both the special object of the Slave Power's malignant abuse and the most uncompromising foe of such dictation. He showed his assailants and maligners that there were blows to receive as well as blows to give; and that personal abuse made slight impression on one clothed in the panoply of a good conscience, loyalty to truth, and a serene trust in God. Though following Mr. Wick, he disclaimed the intention of replying to any of his remarks; but he alluded to the charges which had been so freely made of a wish and purpose to interfere with slavery in the states, and challenged any one "to lay his hand upon a resolution, speech, declaration or effort" to that effect. Pausing for a reply, and no one arising, he characterized with suitable severity such recklessness of assertion and such wanton abuse. Being asked why he so often introduced the subject of slavery, he replied that his purpose was to absolve himself and the government from all responsibility for its existence and the evils of its procuring. In regard to the imputation which had been cast upon him of having aroused popular indignation by his conduct, and then going to the House for protection, he denied having made any such appeal. "If I ever had occasion, under Heaven," he said, "to ask protection from any human being, it is *from* this body, not *of* it." "Let the House protect its own honor, its own dignity. I will take care of the protection of my own person in my own way." Carrying the war into Africa, he inquired: "Who stimulated that mob? It was members in this hall. . . . While slave-dealers are in your galleries, honorable members stand up here and justify the mob to the fullest extent." Alluding to the proposed resolution of expulsion by Mr. Haskell, he told the House that it was too late to seal the lips of Northern members, and that he should say what he pleased. "Gentlemen, making such threats," he said, "seem to forget that they are not on their plantations, exercising their petty tyranny over their slaves." He proclaimed his purpose to utter the truth, even if slaves were listening to him; and it would open their minds to a sense of their rights and of their oppressions, notwithstanding the declaration of the gentleman from Tennessee that he should hang as high as Haman for its utterance.

Alluding to the speech of Mr. Venable, with the remark that he believed he was a follower of John Wesley, who had declared slavery to be "the sum of all villainies," and that member replying that he was a "Presbyterian," he said: "The gentleman can be no Presbyterian. No man can be a Presbyterian who sells God's image, transforms the immortal mind into a state of degradation, and shuts out the Scriptures of eternal life from his brother. It is impossible. I scarce can realize that I live in the nineteenth century or in a Christian land." He closed by reading several extracts from Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," declaring that the Almighty could not take sides with oppression, and that in the day of retribution "a holy and just God can take no part with slaveholders."

Mr. Root, of Ohio, made a humorous speech which, though substantially on the side of freedom, was less decided and sternly defiant than those of Messrs. Giddings and Palfrey. He deprecated mobs, and was sarcastically severe on "a Northern man who defends the rights of the South." His closing remark, however, afforded the true key to his speech: "Well, I have succeeded in what I aimed at. I have, in some way, I scarce know how, got the House into good humor." But the resolutions were laid upon the table, only receiving some forty votes.

On the 20th of April the same subject was brought before the Senate by a resolution, offered by Mr. Hale, providing that any property destroyed by riotous assemblages should "be paid for by any town or county in the district where it occurs." As in the House debate, this became the signal for a most vindictive and acrimonious discussion, characterized even by the *Globe* itself as "a debate of a most personal and exciting character." Of course, Mr. Calhoun's voice was heard loudly protesting against the introduction of a resolution, though it was modeled after a similar law in the slaveholding State of Maryland and made not even the remotest allusion to slavery. But the circumstances or occasion of their introduction gave them, in his esteem, their significance, and he at once exclaimed: "I am amazed that even the senator from New Hampshire should have so little regard for the Constitution of the country as to introduce such a bill as this, without including in it the severest penalties against the atrocious act which has occasioned this excitement. He alluded to a previous prediction of his that the slavery question was the only question which could divide the Union; and, asserting that he had seen for a dozen years the tendency of things, he pointed to these resolutions—designed "to repress the just indignation of our people from wreaking their vengeance upon the atrocious perpetrators of these crimes"—as the evidence of the approaching crisis, which must be met. The only question he was in favor of referring to the Committee on the Judiciary would be that of making penal "these atrocities, these piratical attempts, these wholesale captures, these robberies of seventy odd of our slaves at a single grasp." He deprecated the "apathetic state" of public opinion when there was this great and growing evil. He gave it as his deliberate opinion that, if they remained thus supine, while such "activity of those influences on the other side are permitted to go on, the result will be that we shall have St. Domingo over again." Alluding to the legislation of certain Northern states forbidding state authorities to co-operate in the return of fugitive slaves, he denounced it as "a clear infraction of the stipulations of the Constitution," and called upon Southern members to come forward then and meet the issue. Forgetting his usual urbanity and dignity of manner, and becoming violently personal toward Mr. Hale, he said that he "would just as soon argue with a maniac from Bedlam as with the senator from New Hampshire on this subject." He was, however, promptly called to order for such violence and indecorum.

Perhaps the most violent assailant of the Northern defenders of freedom in that debate was Mr. Foote, of Mississippi. He affirmed that any attempt to legislate upon the subject of slavery, directly or indirectly, in Congress or out of it, was "a nefarious attempt to commit grand larceny"; that any man who had given any countenance to this transaction was "capable of committing grand larceny," of "perpetrating highway robbery on any of the roads of the Union"; and, also, that "when the arm of the law is too short to reach such a criminal he may be justly punished by a sovereignty not known to the law." He denounced the bill as "gratuitously intended to cover and protect negro stealing." He charged Mr. Hale, if his object was as it appeared, with being "as guilty as if he had committed highway robbery." Waxing ferocious, he proclaimed his willingness to play the part of an assassin. Turning to Mr. Hale, he said: "I invite him to visit Mississippi; and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every honest and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation." Being called to order for his violent language, he admitted that he was out of order. But he added: "Such a scene has never occurred in the Senate—such a deadly assailment of the rights of the country."

Jefferson Davis, of the same state, insisted that the time had come when Congress should interpose the legislation necessary for the punishment of men coming into the District "to steal a portion of that property recognized by the Constitution." Unwittingly prophetic, he inquired: "Is this chamber to be the hotbed in which plants of sedition are to be nursed? And," he added, "if civil discord is to be thrown from this chamber upon the land; if fire is to be kindled here with which to burn the temple of our Union; if this is to be made the center from which civil war is to radiate, here let the conflict begin."

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, made a long and earnest speech, in which, with real or simulated alarm, he spoke of the South as "a doomed minority," whose rights were to be sacrificed to the determined and unconstitutional assaults of the dominant North. "I say to gentlemen that the crisis is approaching—not by any action of the South, but is forced upon us; and, if the horrors of a civil war do come, which God forbid,

"Thou canst not say I did it.
Shake not thy sory locks at me."

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, assumed to take a middle ground between these conflicting extremes, though revealing the same want of sympathy with and indifference to the claims of humanity and equity which were ever so characteristic of his course. He condemned the Abolitionists, and recognized the rightfulness of Southern complaints. With a carping and subtle irony, he congratulated Mr. Hale on the improvement of his prospects for the presidency, and expressed his wonder whether there might not be some "understanding" between him and his Southern assailants. He charged the latter with "a fanaticism as wild and reckless as that of the senator from New Hampshire, which creates the Abolitionism of the North," declaring that "extremes meet." He complained that this violence compromised the Democrats of the North, who were thus "made instruments, puppets, in this slavery excitement, which can operate only to your interest and the building up of those who wish to put you down." "We say to you of the South: If slavery be a blessing, it is your blessing; if it be a curse, it is your curse. Enjoy it. On you rests all the responsibility. We are prepared to aid you in the maintenance of all your constitutional rights. But I claim the privilege of pointing out to you how you give strength to the Abolitionists of the North by the imprudent expression of what I grant to be just indignation." Mr. Douglas's remarks were, however, very distasteful to Southern men; Mr. Calhoun declaring that his course was, at least, as offensive as that of the senator from New Hampshire.

Even Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, singularly, it would seem to those who now remember that he was among the first and most earnest advocates of the policy of emancipation during the civil war, lent his influence to the wrong side, declaring the bill itself to be wholly "uncalled for," and maintaining that it would be "unjust" to force upon the citizens of the District "a law for which they had not asked." Of the "Wilmot Proviso" he said: "Famous as it was for a time, there are now none in Pennsylvania 'so poor as to do it reverence.' It is now numbered among the things that are passed, and its results will soon be forgotten. Pennsylvania has no sympathy with the ultra Abolitionists. She has within her borders no fanatics as a body. . . . I am not surprised at the feeling evinced upon this subject by Southern senators. It is natural, and not to be wondered at."

On the other hand, Mr. Hale stood mainly alone. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, did, indeed, defend the freedom of the press, and deprecate the violence and unwisdom of those who assailed it. He committed himself, however, upon the general subject only so far as to express the belief "that all considerate minds, here and elsewhere, are entirely disposed to adhere to the guaranties and compromises of the Constitution." Mr. Hale did not make a protracted speech on that occasion. He explained his purpose in introducing the measure, and replied to the numerous imputations and assaults which had been uttered during the day. "The notes of congratulation," he said, "which this Senate sent across the Atlantic to the people of France on their deliverance from thralldom have hardly ceased when the supremacy of mob law and the destruction of the freedom of the press are threatened in the capital of the Union." In reply to the charge or imputation that he was implicated in the abduction, he opposed an emphatic denial, and challenged proof to the contrary, "here, now, and forever." "I never have counseled, advised, or aided in any way, and, with my present impression, I never shall counsel, advise, or aid in any way any encroachment upon the Constitution, in any of its provisions or compromises." Referring to Mr. Foote's invitation to visit Mississippi, and the threatened reception he should meet with there, he, in response, invited the senator to visit the "dark corners of New Hampshire," with the assurance that "the people in that benighted region will be very happy to listen to his arguments and engage in the intellectual conflict with him in which the truth might be elicited." He noticed, also, the expressed amazement of Mr. Calhoun at his temerity in introducing such a measure. After stating that the bill was copied, almost word for word, from a statute of Maryland, and that it had no allusion to slavery, he said: "It has long been held by you that your peculiar institution is incompatible with the right of speech; but, if it is also incompatible with the safeguards of the Constitution being thrown around the property of American citizens, let the country know it. If that is to be the principle of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land that there is an institution so omnipotent, so almighty, that even the sacred rights of life and property must bow down before it. . . . There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the tocsin sound. Let the word go forth." Alluding to Mr. Calhoun's remark that he would as soon argue with a maniac as with him, he remarked that it was "a novel mode of terminating a controversy, by charitably throwing the mantle of maniacal irresponsibility over one's antagonist." The debate was arrested by an adjournment, and the Senate refused to take up the subject afterward.

Of course, the men who had so bravely and chivalrously imperiled their interests and safety to give these unfortunate fugitives a chance for escape were made to feel the full force of the vindictive and maddened Slave Power. Not only was the proposition seriously made to hang them to the yard-arm before they reached the wharf; not only were they followed from the wharf to the jail by a howling mob of thousands, with the cries, heard above the uproar of the surging multitude, of "Lynch them," "Hang them"; not only had every indignity been heaped upon their good name by the leading men of the city and of Congress; not only had they lost their property, and been torn from their families and homes and confined to a loathsome jail; but they were yet to receive, in another shape and under the forms of law, the infliction of its cooler and more implacable revenge. They were indicted for the alleged crimes of stealing and transporting slaves from their owners; and during the closing days of the following July Capt. Drayton was arraigned before the Criminal Court of the City of Washington, Judge Crawford presiding, and was very ably defended by Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, assisted by James M. Carlisle.

The spirit and purpose which animated and characterized that trial may be gathered from the facts that forty-one several bills of indictment were drawn against Captain Drayton, on which his counsel stated that convictions might be secured requiring an imprisonment of more than eight hundred years; while behind them stood seventy-five other indictments for the offense of transporting slaves from their owners, the aggregate fines of which would amount to the sum of $14,800, with imprisonment till the fines were paid. The aggregate bail of the three persons prosecuted amounted to $228,000. The case was managed with consummate ability by Mr. Mann and his colleague, the former making his points with logical clearness and force and clothing them with that cogent and affluent eloquence of which he was an acknowledged master. But his conviction was from the first a foregone conclusion; and, though many of the counts and indictments were abandoned, he was convicted on enough to procure a sentence equivalent to imprisonment for life. The mate, Mr. Sayers, was also tried and convicted.

Exceptions were taken to the rulings of the judge, and a new trial was ordered, which took place in the following May. This trial, too, resulted in conviction, involving both fines and imprisonment, and the prisoners were remanded to the District jail for confinement. They remained there, notwithstanding the injustice of their sentence and the efforts of friends in their behalf, until the year 1853, when Mr. Sumner, who had recently been elected to the Senate of the United States, interested himself for their release. He prepared a very able and able paper for the purpose, which was submitted to the Attorney-General. In consequence of these efforts, President Fillmore granted them an unconditional pardon, and they were released after an imprisonment of some four years. It having transpired that the governor of Virginia was purposing to arrest them, if pardoned, Lewis Clipham, a very worthy gentleman of Washington, connected with Dr. Bailey in the publication of the *National Era*, made the arrangement that immediately on their release a carriage should be in readiness to take them at once, and by night, to Baltimore. From that city one was dispatched at once to Harrisburg, and the other to Philadelphia.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. U. Bowne, in the year 1872, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Art.

THE GALLERIES.

AMONG the many exhibitions of pictures to be seen in the city, or that have been open for a brief season and closed—fixed constellations or flying meteors, more or less bright or dim—it may note two or three of special interest. Of these the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in its temporary gallery, 681 Fifth Avenue, deserves the first mention. This excellent collection of veritable old masters has for some time engaged the attention of the press, and we hope will meet with the regard it deserves from the public. These old paintings have evidently been selected with care and knowledge, and there are very few of them that we should reject as valueless. The most inferior of them have, at least, the merit of being average representatives of the period in which they were painted.

Of course, we do not expect to meet here any of those world-renowned master-pieces found in the Louvre of Paris or Pitti or Uffizi of Florence. The really *great* works of the old masters, nobody dreams of their crossing the Alantic—not yet, at least. But, on the other hand, we may be perfectly sure that we have nothing *spurious* palmed off upon us in this collection. What we have is genuine, though only of average "old master" value. There was a time—and there are still people who seem to belong to that superstitious period—when "old masters" had a way of appearing miraculously in the private galleries of wealthy old gentlemen or ladies of the credulous type among us. And any one disposed to peer about and exhume these "counterfeit presentments" may do it without going very far. But since that chaotic period of pseudo connoisseurship the schoolmaster of art has been abroad, as well as the schoolmaster of the three Rs (reading, 'riting, and 'rethmatic). Rich old gentlemen and ladies, no less than the young, begin to expend their surplus cash cautiously, in their rambles through the picture-shops of the Old World. The demand is getting to be loud for some touchstone which may distinguish, once and for all, the true gold from the pinchbeck.

It should be a matter of public congratulation, or of private satisfaction, that we have, at last, in our city the beginning of a gallery of old masters. The dingy, smuffy old counterfeits that have humbugged the credulous amateurs shall vanish, as the ghosts at cock-crowing. Our eyes are open, and we look upon works that are genuine as well as good.

It would take more space than we can afford, and without due profit, to make notes of each picture in this collection. We may mention, however, those that appear to us the best.

Jordaens, a Flemish master, who flourished from 1593 to 1678, is represented by a picture of considerable size—"A Visit of St. John to the Infant Jesus." The subject is treated in a way that is wonderfully natural and life-like. There is nothing of the old conventional style, so common among the Italians. This is a refreshing piece of realism; and we cannot but esteem him as a great artist who followed so bravely yet so tenderly his living conception of this oft-treated theme. The picture is full of figures of interest, and not the least natural is that of Joseph, leaning with his hand on his cheek, and gazing down with paternal pleasure at the Divine Infant.

Near this stands a Velasques; but only a picture of fruit. But it is fruit glorified by the touch of the great master—wonderful pomegranates and grapes, dashed off with a brilliancy and color yet with a quiet, subdued tone that only a master could bring. *Ex pede Herculem.* Velasquez flourished 1599—1660.

There are three landscapes by Cornelius Huysmans, one of which is noticeable for great tenderness of feeling and grace, forming a marked contrast to his large canvas, in which we fail to see any great beauty.

Francesco Guardi, 1712-1793. There are two or three specimens of Venetian architectural views by this painter, that seem to us full as good as anything of his we remember in the foreign galleries. In this class of subjects he shows a great freedom and skill of touch, but misses the glow and sunlight and color of Venice; and especially falls, as Cavaletto did, in his painting of still water and reflections, which form such a marked feature of the picturesque in that old city of the sea.

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1697-1770. Three excellent specimens of this fantastic and brilliant Venetian painter—one representing the "Triumph of Ferdinand III," another the "Crowning with Thorns," and the third the "Sacrifice of Isaac." They are distinguished for great effectiveness and skill in composition, and for a certain mellow clearness of light and shade, somewhat of the P. Veronese manner. We fancy the French artist Couture must have studied him, for we trace resemblances.

There is a little landscape of Berghem, which strikes us as being not at all inferior to what we have seen of him in Europe. Vandyck is probably represented by his "Saint Martha interceding for the cessation of the Plague of Tarascon," and a very delicate, lifelike, and *spirituelle* portrait of a young lady; and Rubens by a large picture of the "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt."

There is a good head by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a head by Greuze. Gaspard de Crayer, 1582-1669, is seen in a large and very effective picture of Alexander and Diogenes. Johannes Fyt, Flemish, 1609-1661, shows power and breadth, and fine chiaroscuro, in his pictures, of game and birds. Of Jan Steen, also Flemish, there is a vulgar subject, dignified by wonderful tone and general skill of execution. Adrien de Vries, of the Hague, seventeenth century, is seen in a good portrait of a Dutch gentleman. W. E. Dietrich's (1712-1774) "Adoration of the Shepherds" is a good bit of Rembrandtism, in which the stable eclipses the light of the Babe in the manger. Of D. Teniers the Younger, 1610-1694, there is a marriage festival, of the old Dutch peasant fashion, which seems to us a wonderfully admirable specimen of this painter. There is a large crowd of merry-makers, of both sexes, all dumpy in size and all extravagantly jolly; and each face and figure is worked up with the finish of a miniature, and full, too, of individual character.

We must not close our notes, however, without a glance at the extremely quaint Pre-Raphaelite works of Vander Weyden, 1399-1464. The subjects, of course, are religious. An "*Ecce Homo*" and a "*Mater Dolorosa*" are wrought with a power of delineating grief that attracts by its realism, as it repels by its prosaic painfulness.

We would conclude these notes of the old masters with one reflection—viz., that one of the great benefits this gallery will produce on the taste of the public cannot fail to be an appreciation of the *value of low tone* in art—a quality much needed among us, and of which we may have something to say at some future time.

....On the 11th of March was opened, by the Brooklyn Art Association, at its galleries in Montague street, what purports to be the first chronological exhibition of American art. The collection contains a number of very good pictures, and a good many bad ones; but, as its object evidently is to exhibit from a historical rather than an artistic standpoint, the works must be considered in a like spirit.

Of the four works by Washington Allston there is but one which shows what he was—the well-known "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand." Blackburn, a portrait painter, who stood well in the last century, and many of whose works were exhibited along with Copley's, a year or two ago, in the Boston Athenæum, is not represented, except in excellent copies by Mr. Loop of two portraits, the originals of which have long been familiar to us. Of Copley, Stuart, Leslie, West there are no first-rate specimens. Of the venerable Thomas Sully we have the original study of Queen Victoria, from which he painted his full-length for the St. George's Society, of Philadelphia. The catalogue states that since the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia this study has been steadily refused to all applicants for exhibitions; but was, in view of the scope of this one, at once courteously and freely conceded to the Brooklyn Association by the artist. Of Trumbull we have the two well-known pictures (belonging to Yale College) the "Death of Warren at Bunker Hill" and the "Death of Montgomery at Quebec." Also a number of miniatures of distinguished persons and a portrait of General Washington, bad in color, but esteemed highly by Trumbull himself as a good likeness. Of other portrait painters there are works by J. Smybert (born 1684), the Peeles, by the late Prof. Morse, by J. Frothingham, J. W. Jarvis, Henry Inman, C. C. Ingham, A. B. Durand, D. Huntington, H. P. Gray, John Cranch, G. P. A. Healy, J. B. Flagg, the late C. L. Elliott, T. Hicks (whose portrait of Mrs. McDaniel is the best thing in portraiture he ever did), G. A. Baker, J. D. Barrow, F. B. Carpenter, J. G. Chapman, Paul Duggan, Wm. M. Hunt of Boston, R. M. Staigr, R. W. Weir, E. White, E. D. E. Greene, G. H. Hall, and others. Thomas Cole is represented by his three large pictures of the "Cross and the World," "Kenilworth Castle," and his fantastic little dream of the "Titan's Goblet." There are landscapes by Kensett, Whittridge, S. Gifford, W. Hay, Geo. L. Brown, J. W. Casilear, S. Colman, and C. C. Coleman. Vedder and Babcock have specimens. Malbone (we omitted him in his order of time) has two miniatures. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, has his "Defense of Sir Harry Vane," an ambitious and somewhat melo-dramatic picture. But here, we believe, we must pause, at the risk of having omitted some deserving names. The design of this exhibition is a good one, and we sincerely hope it will be successful and popular. We are glad to hear it will continue open, and hope it will gain still more valuable contributions.

....The private opening of the Spring Exhibition of the Academy took place on Thursday evening, April 11th, and the public opening on the 12th. We find no falling off from the character of the exhibitions of other years. As a whole, it seems to us to stand as high as the best of them, though we did miss a few very bad pictures, that should not have been admitted. We have hardly space here to do more than to notice a few of the names of some of the artists who come out strongest. Among the landscapists we note excellent works by R. S. Gifford, G. H. Smillie, A. R. Wyant, L. C. Tiffany, S. R. Gifford, and T. L. Smith. Among the portrait painters are heads or full-lengths by Huntington, Le Clear, Page, Hunt, Ames, and others. Winslow Homer exhibits an admirable picture of a village school—a genuine and thoroughly artistic piece of realism, than which he has never done anything better. Eastman Johnson's "Drummer Boy" is a striking picture. A large picture of cattle, by Braith, of Munich, and a landscape, with two inimitable hunting-dogs, by Butler, deserve special notice. But here we must stop, and defer to another day anything like a full notice of this interesting exhibition.

....A highly interesting exhibition has been lately open for a short time of the paintings of Samuel Colman and Geo. H. Hall, at the Summerville Gallery, Fifth Avenue. It comprised a large number of the best works of these two artists—something like 140—besides 41 water colors by Mr. Colman. These were sold at auction and brought good average prices.

Science.

PROFESSOR O. A. YOUNG sends us a note disclaiming the credit we gave him two weeks ago of being the first to originate the spectroscopic method of observing the solar prominences at any time, and adding that the French astronomer, Jannsen, and the English astronomer, Lockyer, share this honor between them, having made the discovery and invention independently and almost simultaneously, in the year 1863.

....In a Sydenham lecture on "Recent Discoveries in Solar Physics," Mr. Lockyer said that the chief question sought to be determined during the late eclipse was whether the corona of the sun in its constitution was entirely solar, or partly solar and partly derived from other sources; and, incidentally to this, the extent of the envelope of hydrogen around the solar mass. Observations made during former eclipses in Sicily and in America indicated the presence of hydrogen vapor at a distance of eight minutes above the dark moon, as was supposed, far above any possible hydrogen atmosphere; and also showed the presence of unknown matter, giving a line in the spectrum numbered 1,474 by Kirchoff, at a hight of twenty minutes above the dark moon. It had been thought that the hydrogen and this other substance were not actually present at these remote points, but that the spectroscope was receiving light reflected from a lower region.

An ordinary spectrum consists of bands of vertical lines, which form is only the result of the straight slit commonly used for the admission of light. If a curved slit be used, curved lines must appear; and, in like manner, a ring-shaped slit furnishes a spectrum composed of overlapping rings of the several colors into which the light can be broken up. Such a spectrum, if viewed telescopically, if viewed through a prism or train of prisms, should yield, by the formation of similar rings, certain evidence of its own nature. Accordingly, Professor Respighi, attempted this observation just as the sun disappeared, and was rewarded by seeing the prominences built up in red light, in yellow light, in green light, and in violet light; and as the moon swept over the prominences they became invisible. Then he saw the yellow light generally die out; and next he saw a bright ring, painted in red, come rolled with them up in the field of view of his instrument; and as long as the prominences were invisible both on that side of the sun and on this he saw this magnificent ring, which threw him into a state of highest delight. In addition to the red ring and to the green, which indicated the presence of hydrogen, he had a second green ring, more brilliant than either of the others, and produced by the substance which gives the line No. 1,474. It is quite certain that these rings were due to the direct light of these prominences, as they had been due to light reflected from below, there would have been also a bright yellow ring from the reflected light of the substance called helium, which is immediately subjacent to the hydrogen, and is only known by this bright yellow line it produces in the spectrum. In addition to these we would have appeared the paler yellow ring from the sodium which underlies helium in the solar atmosphere; and again, below this, the ring of iron, and in their order the rings of other vapors of volatilized elements, as they lie about the sun. It may be taken as proved, therefore, that the hydrogen actually exists to a distance of eight or ten minutes from the sun, and the unknown cause of line No. 1,474 to a distance of twenty minutes at least. The observations made at Bekul, 100 miles away from Professor Respighi's station, entirely confirm these results.

....In a narrative before the London Society of Arts of a trip to the diamond fields of the river Vaal, Mr. T. W. Tobin stated that the locality where diamonds appeared to be most abundant of all was near the headwaters of the Vaal, on the watershed between this river and the Modder. Mr. Richman, Van Wyk, found diamonds in the plaster of the walls of his house, which came from a neighboring pond. Search in the pond brought to light more diamonds, but also revealed the fact that the soil was only that of his whole farm, also full of diamond fragments. On reaching the underlying rock, it was found to be a rotten sandstone, which appeared to be, in Mr. Tobin's view, the long-sought for diamond matrix. The deeper this rock was dug into the larger were the diamonds, and the more perfect were they in shape. From this diamond-bed were soon taken gems larger and more valuable, excepting, of course, the greatest specimens, than have ever been found in the whole history of the precious stone, within a few months past. They were so plentiful that a given area was almost invariable in its yield. Fabulous prices were freely given for claims, often as high as £10,000 for a small portion of one; and three out of every four who work there are, even then, well repaid.

There is no mark of the wear of water about this friable sandstone. So far from being transported to this locality by water, it appears to be the diamond center from which the rivers have received their gems, some of which they may have borne on to the sea. Peridote or olivine and garnets are associated with the diamonds, both of which occur in greenstone. The extent of this diamond-bearing rock is unknown.

....Professor De Barry treats, in the *Botanische Zeitung*, of the microscopical structure of the bloom of fruits or the glaucous covering more frequently seen on the leaves of leaves, with the most beautiful illustrations, a notice of which is reported in the *American Naturalist*, from the pen of Professor T. D. Biscoe, himself recently a student of Professor De Barry in microscopical and cryptogamic botany, at Halle-on-the-Saale. This bloom is found to be not a simple coating over the surface in a continuous layer; but to be composed of a dense forest of minute hairs of wax, rising from the outer coat of the leaf or fruit, and either standing erect or rolling and curling among themselves. This matting of waxen hairs often becomes so dense that it appears, even under the microscope, like a continuous substance, and reveals its true character only by a carefully cut section of the leaf or fruit coat. By this means is clearly and beautifully ascertained the origin of the wax hairs in the epidermal or subepidermal tissues. In the contents of cells the slightest trace of wax cannot be discovered, nor is chlorophyll in any degree composed of wax. The locality from which it springs, or in which it can be first detected, is in the cuticle and the cuticularized elements of the epidermis cells.

....Emeralds are largely derived from the mines of Muzo, in the United States of Colombia. The mountains in which the mines occur, like those of the central Cordilleras of the Andes, belong to the lower chalk formation. Emeralds are found in two distinct layers: the upper is composed of black friable calcareous bitumen; the lower of the same material, but hard and compact, separated by a distance of from fifty to seventy-five feet. The upper layer contains the most gems, often massed together in "nests"; after one of these, however, the emerald veins disappear, being crossed by others of a different kind, which yield no gems. Crystals of fine spar, quartz, and pariste are indications of the close presence of the precious stone. These emeralds have for the most part been taken to France, where they were prized far above their real value, on account of their color, in the days of the Empire. The monopoly of the French company will expire in 1874, when not only the mines it works, but all under its control, including the old mines of the Spaniards and Indians, will be thrown open to the public. These emerald-bearing strata run through the entire chain, as well as neighboring mountains, and are supposed to be inexhaustible.

....North German journals announce the arrival at St. Petersburg of the President of the American Transatlantic Cable Company, on business connected with the question of laying a cable across the Pacific Ocean, to unite America with Asia. Three projects are under contemplation; but no doubt preference will be given to the shortest way—from San Francisco along the Aleutian Islands to the Gulf of Poseta.

Educational.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following table presents approximately, in a single view, some of the leading facts respecting what may be called the basis of public school instruction in the United States—the total population of the several states, the ages on which the enumeration of school population is based, the number of pupils registered in the schools, the average attendance, and the amount of money available for the support of the schools:

	Total Population.	School Ages.	School Population.	Number Registered.	Average Attendance.	School Moneys.

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Beattie, R. H., Reformed (Dutch), of Bloomingburgh, Inst., April 3d, at New Prospect, N. Y.
Bissell, A. P., Presb., Inst., March 21st, at Menominee, Minn.
Braman, J. F., Bapt., ord., March 20th, at Cataract, Ind.
Bush, T. W., Luth., Inst., March 25th, in St. John's church, Charleston, S. C.
Edwards, W. A., Free Bapt., ord., March 19th, at Dayton, N. Y.
Fisher, Spencer, Bapt., ord. March 6th, at Rutli, N. Y.
Hemphill, John, Presb., Inst., March 31st, in Calvary church, San Francisco.
Hurd, A., Cong., ord., at Muscotah, Kan.
Kelly, D. O., Epis., ord., March 17th, at San Francisco.
Lippincott, B. C., Reformed (Dutch), Inst., March 31st, at Wallkill Valley, N. Y.
Marden, C. P., Reformed (Dutch), Inst., April 6th, in Second church, Philadelphia.
Rogers, S. S., Reformed (Dutch), Inst., April 2d, at Deer Park, N. Y.
Stem, M. D. A., Presb., Inst., March 31st, at Solon, N. Y.
Talman, Samuel H., Cong., Inst., April 2d, at Lennox, Mass.
Taylor, William M., Cong., Inst., April 9th, in Broadway Tabernacle, New York.
Tuttle, E., Freewill Bapt., ord., at Lebanon, Me.

CALLS.

Abbott, C. S., Epis., of Alton, Ill., to Evanston, Ill.
Barkley, R. J., Bapt., of Blackwoodtown, N. J., to Canton, Pa.
Barney, James O., Cong., to Seekonk, Mass.
Bliss, E. W., Bapt., of Newburgh, N. Y., to Pittston, Pa.
Bourn, C. C., Bapt., to Charleston, N. Y.
Brinckloe, W. G., Epis., to Hulmeville, Pa.
Brooks, W. C., Univ., to Lawrence, Kan.
Brown, H. L., Bapt., to Dexter, Mich.
Brush, W. W., Reformed (Dutch), of Farmerville, N. Y., to Geneva, N. Y.
Chapman, Jacob, Cong., of Deerfield, N. H., to Lyndeborough, N. H.
Closson, H., Univ., of Gardner, to Marblehead, Mass.
Cornelison, Isaac A., Presb., to Logan-square church, Philadelphia.
Copp, John S., Cong., of Andover Seminary, to Mechanic Falls, Me.
Darby, Mr., Bapt., to Ottumwa, Ia.
Daniels, H., Bapt., of Faribault, Minn., to Kansas City, Mo.
Dericks, Daniel, Presb., of Weatherby, Pa., to Janesville, Pa.
Dickson, A. F., Southern Presb., of New Orleans, to Wilmington, N. C.
Dickinson, William C., Presb., of Battle Creek, Mich., to Lafayette, Ind.
Dillon-Lee, M. P., St. J., Epis., of Iberville, La., to Trinity church, Rochester, N. Y.
Dunlap, C. H., Presb., of Sedalia, to Springfield, Mo.
Dunning, R., Presb., of Newark, N. J., to Rochester, N. Y.
Elliott, Edward, Bapt., of Andover, Mass., to Park-street church, West Springfield, Mass.
Fitz, William, Bapt., to North Attleborough, Mass.
Flagg, D. S., Bapt., of Chicopee, Mass., to Granville Corners, Mass.
Folsom, Omar W., Cong., of Hanover, N. Y., to colleague in First church, Newburg, Mass.
Frazier, S. T., United Presb., to Third church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gill, H., Presb., to Fisst church, Greenboro', Ala.
Goodall, J. S., Bapt., to South Londonderry, Vt.
Gould, George P., Bapt., of Kinderhook, Ill., to Bushnell, Ill.
Griswold, S. R., Bapt., of Johnstown, O., to Greenfield, O.
Guild, H. A., Bapt., of Nebraska City, Neb., to Fremont, Neb.
Hamilton, W. J., Presb., of Black Hawk, Col., to Pueblo, Col.
Hazlewood, W., Cong., to Maynard, Mass.
Hilton, A. W., Bapt., to Clayton, Ia.
Howell, S. N., Presb., of Reed's Ferry N. H., to Merchantville, N. J.
Hunt, B., Univ., of Yorkshire Center, N. Y., to Cowlesville, N. Y.
Hurst, W., Bapt., of West Tisbury, Mass., to South Yarmouth, Mass.
Johnson, Franklin, Bapt., of Passaic, N. J., to Sherman-avenue church, Newark, N. J.
Johnson, John, Presb., to Derry and Washingtonville, Pa.
Lazarus, R., Luth., to Dakotah, Ill.
Little, George L., Presb., of Newton, Ia., to Omaha, Neb.
Merrill, A. P., Bapt., of Binghamton, N. Y., to Castle Creek, N. Y.
Mitchell, Gordon, Cong., to Cedar-street Presb. church, Philadelphia.
Morse, B. S., Bapt., of Colchester, Ct., to Bridgeton, N. J.
Murray, David, Presb., of Auburn Seminary, to Alden, N. Y.
McClellan, Hooper, Presb., of Western Seminary, to Cross Roads, Pa.
McNeille, Robert G. S., Cong., of New Haven, Conn., to Porter church, North Bridgewater, Mass.
Nevins, Dr., Epis., of Mobile, Ala., to Portland, Oregon. Accepts.
Noble, F. A., Presb., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to South church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Accepts.
Palmer, R. E., Bapt., of Panola, Ill., to Chatsworth, Ill.
Pattison, T. E., Epis., of Syracuse, N. Y., to Lafayette, Ind.
Peabody, Charles, Cong., of Epsom, N. H., to North Ashburnham, Mass.
Phelps, George O., Presb., of Valatie, N. Y., to Deposit, N. Y.
Phelps, B. R., Epis., to Fort Dodge, Ia.
Prichard, L., Bapt., of Norman, Ill., to Marseilles, Ill.
Rambo, J., Epis., of Fort Madison, to Epiphany church, New York.
Rankin, Alexander, Presb., of Marion, Ky., to Lucerne, N. Y.
Richards, James, D. D., Presb., of East Boston, Mass., to Williamsport, Pa.
Ryan, J. E., Epis., to Waterloo, Ia.
Sawyer, Isaac, D.D., Bapt., of Atchison, Kan., to Manhattan, Kan.
Smith, J. M. H., Univ., of Pittsfield, Me., to McHenry, Ill.
Smith, W. B., Bapt., of Long Island City, to Everett, Mass.
Strong, J. P., D. D., Reformed (Dutch), of Paterson, N. J., to Belleville, N. J.
Thing, C., Bapt., of Rockland, Me., to North Berwick, Me.
Tooke, J. W., Bapt., of Cape Neddick, Me., to Cambridge, Mass.
Van Cise, O. F., Univ., to Portsmouth, N. H.
Weaver, S. J., Bapt., of South London-derry, Vt., to Thornton, N. H.
Wright, Edwin, Bapt., of Walton, N. Y., to Smyrna, Mich.
Wylie, S. S., Presb., of Washington, Pa., to Middle Spring, Pa.

REMOVALS.

Ayer, Charles, Bapt., of Morris, N. Y.
Ballentine, G. D., Bapt., of First church, Sanbornton, N. H.
Bishop, E. T., Epis., of Church of the Nativity, Bridgeport, Ct.
Brown, William, Unit., of Sherborn, Mass.
Burnham, Jonas, Cong., of Wilton, Me.
Clarke, Edward, Cong., of Chesterfield, Mass.
Conkey, J. P., Presb., of Sixth church, Philadelphia.
Cone, L. H., Cong., of Olivet church, Springfield, Mass. Ill health.
Crawford, Sidney, Cong., of Fairhaven, Vt.
Cutler, Samuel, D.D., Epis., of Hanover, Mass.
Drew, S. F., Cong., of South Royalton, Vt.
Drury, Mr., Bapt., of Winchendon, Mass.
Fay, H. C., Cong., of Harwich Port, Mass.
Gaunn, G. J., Bapt., of Lyme, Ct.
Gannon, J. G., Epis., of Omaha, Neb.
Gholson, John Y., Epis., of St. Michael's, Marengo Co., Ala.
Grav, James, Miss. Unit., of Mansfield, Mass.
Israel, Fielder, Unit., of Taunton, Mass.
Jewell, R., Univ., of Rome, N. Y.
Lackey, S. J., Bapt., of Almond, N. Y.
Longley, M. M., Cong., of Greenville, Ct.
Maryatt, I. B., Bapt., of New Shoreham, R. I.
Miller, James, Bapt., of Sugar Grove, Pa.
Miller, S. K., Epis., of Jordan, N. Y.
Munger, Enos, Bapt., of Lakeland, Minn.
Murray, Robert, Epis., of Woonsocket, R. I.
McNair, George T., Bapt., of Muncy and Wolf Township, Pa.
McVey, John, Presb., of New Lebanon, N. Y.
Nichols, C. N., Bapt., of Moodus, Ct.
Noble, L. A., Epis., of Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Norton, E., Cong., of Montague, Mass.
Noyes, Charles, Unit., of Northfield, Mass.
Pearl, Alfred, Presb., of Hertonville, Pa. Declining health.
Peabody, Charles, Cong., of Epsom, N. H.
Perry, J. S., Bapt., of Eastford, Ct.
Robinson, A. A., Bapt., of Killingly, Ct.
Rounds, John, Bapt., of Chelmsford Mass.
Saxton, J. B., Bapt., of Healdsburg, Cal.
Short, D. H., D.D., Epis., of Portland, Ct.
Smith, M., Unit., of Belmont, Mass.
Snow, F. E., Cong., of North Yarmouth, Me.
Townsend, B., Epis., of Davenport, Ia.
Underwood, H. B., Cong., of Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
Wakefield, William, Cong., of Harmar, Ohio.
Whitman, A. L., Cong., of Tiverton, R. I. Ill health.
Williams, E. S., Cong., of Free church, Andover, Mass. Goes to Red River.

DEATHS.

Babcock, Amos, Bapt., 83, of Mansfield, Pa.
Dodds, John Bovce, Univ., of New York, March 21st.
Folsom, Abraham, Cong., 77, of Raymond, N. H., March 31st.
Hedden, B. F., Bapt., 68, of Camden, N. J., Feb. 27th.
Himes, Palmer, Bapt., 88, of Enosburgh, Vt., March 5th.
Jessup, Edward, Epis., of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Vevay, Switzerland, April 2d.
Kenyon, Ellery, Bapt., 69, of Centerville, R. I., April 4th.
Mackie, G., Presb., of South Yarra, Australia.
Manley, J. A. C., Southern Meth., 47, Jan. 3d.
Morgan, N. J. D., D.D., Meth., 61, of Anne Arundel County, Md., April 9th.
Shedd, Marshall, Presb., 85, of Williamsborough, N. Y., March 24th.
Van Dame, B., of Nottingham, N. H.

Our Young Folks.

MOTHER'S LULLABY.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

LULLABY, baby,
Thy mother is singing,
Soft through the twilight
The dream-bells are ringing,
Down from the mountains
They follow the sheep—
Come to the beautiful
Valleys of sleep!

Lullaby, baby,
Thy mother repeating,
Hears from the fold
How the sheep they are bleating.
Close by its mother,
The lamb is at rest;
Lullaby, darling,
Lie still on my breast.

Lullaby, baby,
The dream-bells are saying,
Beautiful visions
For thee are delaying.
Sleep with the roses,
And wake at the light,
Rose of my heart, to
A newer delight!

A FLOOD.

BY MARGARET BOURNE.

"Ho, hum!" said old Father Winter, as he lay back among the clouds, stretching and yawning. "Ho, hum! My year's work is over, and I am in need of a good rest. How sharply I made the boys' cheeks tingle; and what splendid ice and snow I gave them! Dear, dear, how merry it all was! But now the stupid Summer has come; so I'll take a good nap, and sleep through a month or two as best I can."

Saying this, the old Father put his huge arm under his head and settled himself comfortably. At first he was restless, as tired people are apt to be; and sometimes he would kick a cloud, so that a cold rain mingled with sleet would fall. Sometimes—yes, we must confess it—sometimes he would snore; and then what a terrible wind blew! The trees would shudder in terror, and there was such a roaring in the chimneys that once Farmer Allen said to his wife:

"Dear me, the wind fairly screeches tonight!"

At last old Winter was fast in his slumbers. Then the crocuses and violets peeped out of hiding-places; and, finding blue sky and warm sunshine waiting for them, threw aside all shyness and put out their blossoms in full confidence. The buds swelled on the trees; little birds twittered, chirped, built their nests, and sang their songs.

After ever so many showers (which did not satisfy the farmers, however, for they are always calling for "more water"), it settled into a week's hard rain. Oh! how the brooks grew then. How they drank all the melting snow from the mountains, and dashed down the hill-sides so merrily they overflowed their banks, and watered the grass that grew yards away from the usual channels. They tore away the earth in many places, as they scampered on to the rivers. Although the brooks were busy in their mischief, they were nothing to be compared with the rivers, which tore away bridges, ran up to people's doors, and even crept into the lower windows sometimes, frightening people; and as for the chickens in the hen-yards, they were terrified almost out of their scanty wits.

Tommy Brown and little brother, Pip, lived with their mother in a small cottage by the banks of a river. It was a pleasant place; for in the summer they fished there, and in the winter Tommy could skate. Poor little Pip was only able to sit on the shore or be carried on a sled; for he was a cripple, and could enjoy none of the running about most boys like so much. He suffered such sharp pain he was rather fretful, too; but both Tommy and his mother were very patient. They tried to give him every pleasure that was possible. When Pip grows older, he will feel that he had some very good things in his childhood, though he was so sick and helpless.

One night, as they were at supper, Tommy told his mother of the strange things the river had been doing.

"And, mother, the water has risen almost to the brown stone by our fence."

Mrs. Brown looked quite serious when Tommy said this, and did not wait to finish her supper before going to the door to look out.

"What's the matter, Mother?" said Pip.

"Hush, dear! I want to listen."

The noise was loud. There was a dam just above Mrs. Brown's cottage, and the water pressed so heavily upon it that the overflow sounded like a rushing torrent. It was not necessary to listen very attentively to hear it.

Mrs. Brown returned to the room, and said: "It is too bad, boys; but I must leave you for a while. I promised to carry back Mrs. Carleton's clothes tonight, for she leaves town to-morrow. I'll be back again as soon as I can."

"But, Mother," said Tommy, "suppose the river rises so that the road is covered?"

"In that case I cannot come home till morning; but we must hope it will not be so bad as that. I cannot break my word to Mrs. Carleton; and you are perfectly safe, though you may be lonely."

Pip began to cry at the prospect before him; and Tommy felt like following his example, only he thought he was too big.

Mrs. Brown took in washing for her support; and, being faithful in all she did, found work enough. She took her basket, bade the boys good-bye as cheerfully as she could, and started on her walk to the village, which was nearly two miles distant.

For a few minutes after his mother left Tommy stood by the door, with a large lump in his throat that almost choked him. He rubbed his knuckles into his eyes, to force back the tears, and resolved with all his might to be brave. He was only twelve years old; it would not have been very dreadful if he had cried. Still it was better to be strong enough to control himself. Pip was only seven, so he had no shame about tears. He put his head down on the table, while his sobs were very sad to hear. They had one good effect, which was to make Tommy realize that he had somebody to think about besides himself.

"Let's draw pictures," said Tommy.

"N-o-o," sobbed Pip.

"I will draw you a beautiful horse, like those in the circus."

"I don't want you to," said Pip, rather crossly.

Tommy saw that the poor little fellow was determined to be miserable. So he began to clear off the tea-things. He washed the dishes very handily, and put the room in nice order. Then he lighted the lamp, for it had grown quite dark. Pip had been sufficiently interested in Tommy's movements to check his tears; and, when all was done, he was ready to be amused. Tommy drew pictures; played "Tic, tac, toe, all in a row"; made Spanish Ss for him; and, in short, wiled away the time very pleasantly till nine o'clock. Then he said:

"Let me undress you, Pip. It is time to go to bed."

But the suggestion brought back tears, and all the comforting had to be done over again. Finally, Pip consented to be made ready for bed if Tommy would rock him to sleep. This was more easily promised than performed, for Tommy was not very large himself. However, the two boys were finally adjusted in the rocking-chair, and a story commenced about a mouse who made her nest in a muff. Soon sleepiness overcame the story-teller as well as his listener, and before the adventures of Mistress Mouse were related silence prevailed in the tidy little room.

The boys had slept an hour or two, when Tommy waked, feeling very cold. He looked around, and saw the fire was out and the lamp burning dimly. But there was something strange in the sensation at his feet. A low, gurgling sound he heard also. He winked his eyes, to make them see better, and then looked. A stream of water was flowing under the door, and had reached his feet. This was the reason they were so cold. The floor of the room was covered with the muddy water, and still it was coming in under the door.

It would not be quite true to say that Tommy was not at all frightened; and yet he was no coward. He said: "I must keep Pip asleep, if possible; and, if he should wake, he must not find out that the river has come in here. He would be frightened, poor little fellow!" And Tommy put his cheek on Pip's head in a caressing way. His arm was very tired, and was almost asleep too; but he did not dare move it, lest he should wake his little brother.

I do not know what you boys think; but I think Tommy was a hero. All night he sat holding Pip, so he could sleep; his own feet in the water, which rose almost to his knees at last. Oh! how glad he was to see the daylight when it dawned; and he could have jumped for joy, if it hadn't been for Pip, when he saw by the wet mark on the table leg that the water was beginning to subside. When Pip waked the sun was shining, and you know nothing is as bad in the daylight as it seems to be at night. So when Tommy said:

"Oh! Pip, we had company last night. The river came to see us, and it is going to stay to breakfast."

Pip laughed.

The bed was dry, so Tommy waded through the water and put his brother there. Then he stretched himself and rubbed his poor, tired arms. Then he climbed beside his brother, and rubbed his half frozen feet with a coarse towel, until they were red and warm.

"I wish Mother would come. I'm hungry," said Pip.

"She'll come pretty soon, I guess," answered Tommy. "I can wade across to the closet, and get something for breakfast, though."

So Tommy rolled up his trowsers (which were so wet he thought they had better not be wetter) and splashed through the water to the closet. He found some pieces of bread, but nothing else. Returning to the bed, he said:

"We are shipwrecked sailors, Pip, and on a desert island. The closet is the old ship, and there isn't much left in it that is good for anything; but sailors don't mind eating nothing but dry bread."

They ate the bread, and then there was nothing else to do but to watch the water as it fell lower. By noon it was about gone.

"Now, Pip," said Tommy, "we can look for Mother."

He had hardly said the words when the door opened, and Mrs. Brown came in. She looked pale and very anxious, as she said:

"My dear children, were you very much frightened?"

"No," said Pip. "We're shipwrecked sailors; but we're glad to have you come home."

Mrs. Brown told them that the water rose so high she could not return before, and that she had been very unhappy less they should be terrified.

"It is a great comfort to know that my boys are brave," she said, after hearing their account of the night's adventures. "I should be ashamed to have cowards for sons."

"Mother," said Tommy, "I thought a great deal of that text about the water: 'When thou passest through the waters, they shall not overflow thee.' It seemed like a promise to *me* last night."

Mrs. Brown kissed him, and said: "It was, indeed, God's promise fulfilled to you, my child. Always trust him, and you will find he never forgets you."

The Sunday-school.

IT is a point worthy of notice in next Sunday's lesson, on The Widow's Oil Increased, that the empty vessels gave out before the oil ceased to flow. "She said unto her son, Bring me yet a vessel. And he said unto her: There is not a vessel more. And the oil stayed." It is ever thus. Our ability to expect or to receive is limited; not so God's willingness or power to give. Abraham suspended his prayers for Sodom before God tired of answering them. If Abraham had offered one petition more, who shall say that Sodom had not been spared for the sake of God's servant, Lot? When five thousand men, besides women and children, were to be fed by divine power from five loaves and two fishes, not only did all the multitude "eat and were filled," but "they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full." And when four thousand men, besides women and children, "did all eat and were filled" at the hand of God from seven loaves and a few little fishes, "they took up of the broken meat that was left seven baskets full." The lack is never of oil, or bread, or fish; but of empty vessels or of hungry souls. Man tires of praying. God never tires of answering prayers. "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." More of longing, more of prayer, more of faith, more of open hands, heads, hearts—these are the needs of God's children, in their study and work, in their toils and trials. God is never unable, never unwilling to give good gifts to them that ask them. It is in all things as old Father says it is in Bible study: "I see the oil of thy Word will never leave increasing whilst any bring an empty barrel. The Old Testament will still be a New Testament to him who comes with a fresh desire of information."

....Nothing marks the progress of the Sunday-school cause more clearly than the new prominence given to criticism of the spirit and methods of Sunday-school work in the periodical press. Magazines and newspapers which until recently paid no attention to this agency now freely devote their columns to extended comment on its weaknesses and dangers. Sunday-school workers hail gladly this sign of advance to the cause they love, even while they are amused at the inappropriateness of exceptions taken thereto by editors who rouse up to a new interest in a cause of which they have known nothing personally for the last twenty years, and spend warmly of faults in the system which prevailed in the days of their childhood, but were long since corrected. Objections are seriously made to a class of memoirs of early-dying, good children, not to be found on the shelves of Sunday-school libraries nowadays; or the evils are proclaimed of harsh doctrinal teaching to little ones, such as is unknown in the present age. Still there is gain from these criticisms. Those who write them think more of the cause at which they are aimed, in consequence of even misdirected efforts at its correction; and many who read them are spurred to a fresh interest in the work they before were prosecutinr, or are aroused for the first time to a part in it. Attention is newly called to the power and importance of Sunday-school influence and instruction by these long-delayed but now vigorously-pressed endeavors to reform abuses which once had an existence.

....In Northern Minnesota D. H. Mason, a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, has organized during the past year twenty-nine new Sunday-schools, comprising 660 scholars and 115 teachers. This report tells of one man on the prairie who, in poor health, walks regularly eight miles on Sunday, to superintend two schools; of another who attends church in the village, and then walks ten miles to his Sunday-school work; of a Norwegian boy who comes two miles to Sunday-school, assuring his superintendent that he will always come, if he has to wade in snow to his neck; and of another little fellow whose ears were frozen on his five-mile tramp to Sunday-school. Of women's work he adds:

"A good man's wife, away out on the frontier, would have Sunday-school, if there were but her husband, her little Anna, and herself to attend. She would read a chapter, talk about it, sing and pray, and call that Sunday-school. Her resolution took root, and its influence is felt upon fifteen interested scholars, besides her own household. Not fifty miles from Alexandria two lady superintendents have courageously persevered in their good work all winter, and other female laborers have every Sabbath faced the storms and suffered cold for the same glorious end."

....Bible geography is valuable as a help to the understanding of the Scriptures; but it is a very poor substitute for the spiritual truths of the Bible. A Sunday-school teacher might be named who gave so much time to talk about Bible geography on a recent Sunday that he hardly more than mentioned, toward the close of the session, that the region he had been talking about was where our Saviour was at the time mentioned in the lesson for the day. *What Jesus* said was seemingly unimportant in comparison with *where* he said it. It is not well to ignore Bible geography. It does not better matters to ignore everything else in the Bible but its geography.

....It is said in some of the religious papers that particular Sunday-schools are going back to the old-fashioned question-books, from lesson-sheets of the Uniform Series, *because* the latter give too much help to the teacher. The fact of the retrogression will be more readily admitted than the reason thus assigned for it. The teachers who are falling back from the Uniform Lessons are not, so far as heard from, those who are burning with zeal to study harder in their own peculiar way.

....Teachers who objected to the Uniform Lessons for the first quarter of this year because they were in Revelation, and abounded in figures of speech, ought to have no difficulty in interesting their classes on the narrative of Elisha and his miracles, in the lessons of the current quarter. But, after all, there is less difference in Bible lessons than in Sunday-school teachers; and those who cannot find juice in one portion of Bible truth will find most any part of it as dry as — themselves.

....At Nismes, in the south of France, a new organization in the interests of Sunday-schools has been effected, under the name of the "Gard Sunday-school Committee." M. Paradon has been appointed treasurer, and Rev. Paul J. Cook secretary. It is proposed to encourage the formation of new Sunday-schools, and to improve those already formed. Also to seek to show to all teachers the importance of bringing their scholars to Christ as the Saviour.

....An English plan for increasing the average attendance of scholars at the Sunday-school is the offering a handsomely-framed picture to the school showing the highest average for a year on its full membership. The Hastings Wesleyan school recently received such a reward, on its exhibit of an average attendance for the morning sessions of sixty-six per cent., and for the afternoons of eighty-four per cent.

....At Hobart Town, in South Tasmania, there are reported twenty-four Protestant Sunday-schools, having 384 teachers and 3,628 scholars. Of these scholars seven per cent. are over fifteen years of age, and twenty-four per cent. are in the infant class.

....The California State Sunday-school Convention is called at Oakland, for May 14th, 15th, and 16th. The Convention last year was worthy of the state, and plans are in progress to have this one fully up with it.

....It is reported in the *Sunday-school Times* that J. B. Tyler and others are called earnestly by the Sunday-school workers of California to be present at their state convention, next month.

....Six new churches within the past year have been formed on the basis of Sunday-schools organized by one missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Nebraska.

....F. H. Wisewell is the newly-elected secretary of the New York City Sunday-school Teachers' Association. His address is 7 Bible House.

....Now is a good season of the year to commence Sunday-school work in that border district you have had on your mind for months!

Pebbles.

ONE of its pioneer preachers, endeavoring to introduce Methodism into some section of New England, was met, at an appointment at a school-house, by one of the ministers of the place, who proposed to confound the poor Methodist by demonstrating his ignorance in the presence of the congregation. Having awaited the conclusion of the earnest sermon, the learned Reverend walked boldly up to the desk, and addressed the preacher in Latin. To the disappointment of the scholar, the Methodist stood up to it bravely, giving him the most polite attention; and, when he had ceased, immediately replied, in an easy manner, as if nothing could have been more intelligible to him than Latin: "*We vide Kinder hat thre Mutter?*" (How many children has your mother?) The great scholar, with an utterly puzzled look, vainly having endeavored to scratch the meaning from out his head, replied, with a bow: "You will please excuse me, sir. I am rusty in the *Hebrew*." As an additional point, it must be stated that the Methodist, who had ventured his *entire stock of German* in the encounter, was stared at by the congregation as a Hercules in literature.

....A young and an old gentleman in a horse-car, going to Grand-street Ferry, engaged in conversation very pleasantly. The old gentleman, on leaving, pressed into the young man's hand a little Scripture card. The young man, not understanding what was being done, said: "Pardon me, sir. I have a *ferry ticket!*"

....An Illinois editor thus sarcastically speaks of the marriage of a professional brother in Indiana: "He stepped upon the hymeneal platform, adjusted the fatal noose, and was swung off into that unsilent bourne whence he can never return, save by the Indianapolis connecting lines."

....Mr. Greeley writes to a confectioner in Boston that in making calves'-foot jelly the Durham breed should always be selected. Take a live calf, place the hind feet in a cornmill, and then commence to turn, and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pan, and throw away the calf.

....An English writer advises young ladies to look favorably upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving as a reason that their mother Eve married a gardener. He forgot to add, however, that the gardener lost his situation in consequence of the match.

....As a wife was holding her husband's aching head in her hands, one morning, she asked: "Are man and his wife one?" "I suppose so," said the husband. "Then," rejoined the wife, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself."

....A kind old father-in-law wanted to know why the Fijians were called cannibals, to which Barnum replied: "Because they live off other people." "Then," replied he, unhappily, "your four sons-in-law must be cannibals—they live off of me!"

....Josh Billings says that the difference between a blunder and a mistake is this: When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one he makes a mistake; but when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one he makes a blunder.

....The man who a few years ago went into the sugar-cane business became very much reduced in *sorghumstances*.

...."Real estate is lively here" was the laconic description of an earthquake that a traveler in Peru sent home.

....The ex-King of Naples is now so poor that he sells patents of nobility for twenty-five dollars apiece.

News of the Week.

WINTER IN THE NORTHWEST

WE reprint from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* some interesting particulars in reference to the average temperature at various points in the great Northwest, more particularly in Montana and Washington Territories, during the winter of 1871-2. After giving the following table, furnished, except in two instances, by the United States Signal Office at Washington, representing three daily quotations of the thermometer at each place—morning, noon, and evening—

	Dec. 71.	Jan. 72.	Feb. 72.	Mar. 72.	Mean.
Louisville, Ky	39°	28°	39°	45°	37½°
St. Louis, Mo	31	23	32	42	31¼
Chicago	30	23	29	39	30
Baltimore	39	32	39	52	35½
Philadelphia	39	32	39	52	36
Washington	39	32	39	52	36
New York	39	32	39	52	35½
Helena, Montana	16	24	36	43	29
Salem, W. T	41	36	44	48	42

the *Inquirer* proceeds to say:

"The temperature at Helena, Montana, may properly be taken as a fair average for the territory, and, hence, for the mountain section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where climatic difficulties should be encountered, if anywhere. Helena is on the general route of the road, directly in the mountains, and but a few hundred feet below the highest point on the line. Notwithstanding the past winter has been the coldest ever known in Montana, and a surprise to the people, it will be observed:

"1. That the average temperature at Helena (latitude 46½) for the four months was the same as that of Philadelphia, although the latter city is 4,300 feet lower and 450 miles further south.

"2. It was four degrees warmer at Helena than at Chicago, and only three degrees colder than at Washington.

"3. During February and March it was much warmer at Helena than at Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Louis, or Washington. During March it was 9 degrees warmer at Helena than at Washington and Baltimore.

"4. The average winter temperature at Kalama, Washington Territory, on the finished portion of the Northern Pacific Road (in latitude 46 deg.), was several degrees warmer than at Louisville, Washington, or Baltimore, in latitude 39 deg. The greatest cold of the past winter at Kalama was 14 deg. above zero.

"Letters from members of the Montana Territorial Government, dated March 6th, state that for three weeks previous to that time (beginning about the middle of February) the weather had been so mild that all signs of winter had disappeared; farmers had put in nearly all their spring grain crops, and new grass was already springing high in the valleys. The significance of this can be appreciated when it is remembered that in the Atlantic States, as late as March 6th, intensely cold weather and heavy snows prevailed; trains were blockaded on many Eastern roads; and up to the *2d of April* frost had not left the ground in Pennsylvania, and the grass had not shown the slightest tinge of green.

"These simple facts, mainly derived from official sources and easily verified, are the strongest possible corroboration of the statements hitherto made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad as to the climatic advantages of the valley route across the continent."

....Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, when questioned as to the action of the Government in reference to the "Alabama" claims, answered that Great Britain's case had been prepared and dispatched to Geneva. He said there was nothing in the document relative to the claims for indirect damages. A note accompanying the case contained a declaration on the part of the Government the purpose of reserving all rights appertaining to the Queen in the matter, so that in the future the Government would not be fettered by any implied compromise. He also said that the U. S. minister in London had been notified of the course taken by the British Government, and that Mr. Schenck had replied that there was no objection to it on his part. The American counter case would be presented to the Geneva Tribunal, without prejudice to the rights of either party. In the House of Lords Earl Granville stated that the case had been taken to so frame the counter case and accompanying documents as to leave to Great Britain the right to withdraw from arbitration should the difference on the subject of indirect damages not be settled.... Hon. Caleb Cushing has arrived at Geneva, to present the counter case of our Government on the 16th, the day appointed by the Treaty of Washington....A true bill of indictment has been found against the Tichborne claimant, charging him with forgery and perjury. His proffered bail has been refused, and he remains in Newgate....O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor and to receive twenty lashes.

....Hon. John Bright has resumed his seat in Parliament. He has been offered the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

....The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met on the 10th inst., and nominated Gen. Hartrauft for governor and the rest of the state ticket. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed, and instructed to cast their ballots for the renomination of President Grant....The Massachusetts Republican State Convention also met on the 10th inst., and chose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Grant for President and Senator Wilson for Vice-President....On the 11th inst. the Florida Republican State Convention elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and, notwithstanding strong opposition, they were instructed to vote for the renomination of the present Chief Executive.

....The Colored Men's National Convention met in New Orleans on the 10th inst., and elected Frederic Douglass as its president. Mr. Douglass, on taking the chair, made a long and eloquent speech, reviewing the past and present condition of the colored race in this country; but up to the time of going to press no important action had been taken by the convention....The West Virginia Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing the new constitution to a final reading. The proposition to give negroes the right to hold office, which was the cause of warm and prolonged debate, was finally settled by the decision to submit it to be voted on by the people separately, when the constitution is ratified....The Iowa legislature has passed a bill totally abolishing the death penalty.

....The past week was prolific of casualties. Among the more prominent were the breaking down of a bridge over the Saddle River, near Hackensack, N. J., on the Midland Railroad, while a train of cars was passing over, by which a passenger-car and the locomotive and tender were precipitated into the river, and two persons killed and some thirty more or less injured; the explosion of a steamer on the Mississippi River, involving a loss of about seventy lives and the wounding of a great number; the explosion of a tugboat on the North River, opposite this city, with the loss of six lives; and the destruction of half of a mile of buildings by fire in Taffin, O., on the 13th inst.

....An organization has been formed in this city for the purpose of locating denominational colonies at or near Puget Sound, Washington Territory. It has adopted the name of "Lockwood Union," and has for its officers Rev. L. C. Lockwood, President; Edward N. Sweet, Esq., Secretary; and Hon. Horace Greeley, Treasurer. Among others, it is founding a Congregational colony, and we hope that Congregationalism will be well represented in the enterprise. All inquirers can obtain the necessary information (in person or by mail) at the office of the Union, 52 Broadway, Rooms 64 and 65.

....From Mexico we learn that the two factions of the revolutionists (one headed by Diaz, and the other by Lerdo de Tajeda) have combined, with the one sole view of displacing Juarez, on the ground of illegal tenure of office. This, it is believed, will give a new impetus to the hostilities being waged against the Juarez Government. The united forces of the rebel Gens. Trevino and Quiroga are within fifteen miles of Matamoras, advancing cautiously toward the city. The Government forces have recaptured Camargo. Heavy re-enforcements have been sent to Matamoras.

....The Spanish Government has promised to investigate the case of Dr. Houard, an alleged American citizen, held imprisoned in Cuba....Armed bands of Carlists are again active in Barcelona and Catalonia, and troops have been sent to suppress them....The elections in Porto Rico for the Cortes resulted in a victory for the Conservative party. The corrected returns show the composition of the new Cortes to be 230 Ministerialist (or Conservative) to 121 Opposition members....1,000 more re-enforcements from Spain have landed in Cuba.

....Revolutions, massacres, arrest of the U. S. consul at St. Marc, and probable declaration of war against Frost Sweet are some of the pleasant and familiar items of news coming from Hayti....The Republic of St. Domingo is quiet. Cabral, being out of funds, and his friends in St. Thomas and Caracas refusing to aid him any longer, intends to disband his "army" and retire to Fort-au-Prince.

....The U. S. Senate has referred the House message returning the Tariff bill to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Senate has passed the Diplomatic and the Indian Appropriation Bills....After dis-using the Civil Service regulations, the House largely reduced the appropriation for carrying out the provisions of that measure. The House has also recommitted the bill abolishing the franking privilege.

....The Pope has refused to receive the dotation which was offered to him by the Italian Government....A fight has occurred in the streets of Rome between several Pontifical gendarmes and a number of citizens, in which one of the soldiers was killed and two wounded....Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption.

....A Paris dispatch states that President Thiers has abolished the passport system. Henceforth travelers will be registered at the frontiers, without the imposition of a tax or of official scrutiny while remaining in the country.

....The "Hassler" expedition, under the direction of Prof. Agassiz, was at Montevideo on the 26th of February, waiting for coal, previous to proceeding through the Straits. The Professor had discovered evidences of an ice-sheet in that locality.

....Venezuela is still in an unsettled state. President Guzman-Blanco has left Caracoes, to attack Gen. Salazar. The Spanish minister has been sent away. Forced contributions, assassinations, and stagnation of business are the order of the day.

....The crew of the "Atalanta" Boat Club, of this city, has sailed for England, where they will contend with the London Rowing Club, in June next, on the Thames, for the amateur championship of the world.

....The oft-stricken city

NOTICES.

☞ All communications for the Editorial Literary, News, and Miscellaneous Columns of this journal should be addressed to **The Editor of The Independent, P. O. Box 2787.**

☞ All communications for the Commercial Department to the Commercial Editor, and all business communications from subscribers and advertisers, to **Henry C. Bowen, Box 2787.**

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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, April 18th, 1872.

THE TRIBUNE'S POLITICAL HYPOTHESES.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune*, speaking the sentiments and present purposes of Mr. Greeley, last week informed the public as to "What we shall do" in the Presidential canvass now opening. The following hypotheses constitute the exposition of the *Tribune's* intention as to the future:

"1. If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President in the field, we purpose to support that Republican ticket which seems most likely to succeed.

"2. If the main issue in the canvass shall be "protection against Free Trade, we shall (no matter as to the candidates) be found on the side of Protection.

"3. But if (as we hope and expect) there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other, presented with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be, in our judgment, most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and mutual good will between those who were arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war."

This statement, while not by any means free from ambiguity, is not likely to be very satisfactory to the great body of the Republican party. Had Mr. Greeley said that he was strongly and earnestly opposed to the renomination of General Grant, and that he intended in the end to accept the judgment of the party as expressed by the Philadelphia Convention, Republicans throughout the country would have understood and respected his position. This is manifestly the wise course for him to pursue; indeed, the only course consistent with his own antecedents or fidelity to the Republican party. Mr. Greeley, like any other Republican, is entitled to be heard in the honest advocacy of his views; but he cannot reject the judgment of his party in the matter of candidates, and seek its defeat after the nomination is made, and yet justly claim to be a Republican. Such a course would entirely discredit his right to this title. He might be a Democrat, or a member of some new party; but a Republican he is not, and cannot be, from the moment in which he places himself in opposition to the only party that bears this descriptive title, and seeks to accomplish its defeat by the defeat of its regularly nominated candidates. Let us, then, see what Mr. Greeley actually says in the above statement.

First, he gives the Democrats notice that, if they nominate distinctively Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, he will "support *that* Republican ticket which seems most likely to succeed." Democrats will, of course, make such use of this notice as they think best. Perhaps they will regard it as a timely warning, and, for the sake of avoiding the life-long opposition of the *Tribune*, conclude to place no candidates "in the field," and unite with Mr. Greeley in supporting "*that* Republican ticket" which with their help "seems most likely to succeed." Republicans, however, will look upon this notice with surprise, to say the least; since, in their view, there cannot be more than *one* Republican ticket, and that the one nominated by the Republican party at its regularly-called convention and by its duly appointed delegates. Any other ticket, nominated by whom it may be, will be practically anti-Republican; and to support it will be opposition to the Republican party. Those who sustain such a ticket may have been Republicans once; yet they are Republicans no longer, and should not ask the community so to regard them. If they ever were Republicans, they would be more justly described by being called party *factionists* and *bolters*, not willing to abide by the decision of the majority.

Next, Mr. Greeley gives notice that "if the *main* issue in the canvass shall be Protection against Free Trade he "will be found on the side of Protection," irrespectively of "the candidates." There is no special significance in this announcement, unless it be to notify the so-called Revenue Reformers, who propose to hold a convention at Cincinnati, that they must not be too strenuous in pressing their anti-tariff notions, if they expect the *Tribune* to go with them. Mr. Greeley has defined himself as a "ferocious Protectionist," and would naturally not like to keep political company with those who array themselves against that which has been the pet theory of his life. The mass meeting to be held at Cincinnati may possibly take the hint, and relieve the *Tribune* of all embarrassment on the tariff question. On this question Mr. Greeley is hardly consistent with himself, since he has already signed a paper which declares that "federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible." This is rather a tame utterance for one who claims to be a "ferocious Protectionist." It is, indeed, an abandonment of the Protection theory, under the stress of special circumstances. Mr. Greeley, however, has no idea that "the *main* issue in the canvass" will be between Protection and Free Trade; and, hence, his reservation on this point has no practical meaning.

The third statement of the *Tribune* contemplates (what it hopes and expects) that there will be "two Republican tickets, and *none other*"; and in this event the *Tribune* proposes to support "*that* Republican ticket" which in its view will best answer certain purposes. Pray, where will these two tickets come from, and by whose authority will they be put into "the field"? The one and the only one that will be Republican is the ticket nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. The other, if presented at all, will be nominated by a small fragment of Republicans meeting at Cincinnati, who do not represent the Republican party, and who of themselves have not the slightest prospect of electing their ticket. Left to themselves, all that they can do is to make a comparatively small diversion from the Republican party. Yet it is quite possible that this diversion may be large enough to defeat the party, should the Democrats in their convention conclude to adopt the Cincinnati ticket. This is the only ground of hope; and in this event the ticket would be Republican with a vengeance. A ticket that the Democratic party, in its present moribund condition, will accept and sustain, and that, too, as the only means of defeating the Republican party, and bringing itself again into power, has no claim to be called Republican, no matter by what agency it is first nominated. It is anti-Republican, and nothing else; and can succeed only by the defeat of the Republican party. On this point Mr. Greeley should not deceive himself by a mere play upon words. The public certainly will not be deceived.

The real struggle in the next presidential election will be between Republicans and Democrats. These are the only two great forces that will confront each other and contend for victory. Whether the anti-Grant Republicans shall help the one or the other is a question which they must decide for themselves; yet, if they conclude to ally themselves with the Democratic party, let them have the candor to acknowledge the fact, and call themselves Democrats. Let them not attempt to sail under false colors. Politically they are powerless, unless they are made strong by a coalition with the Democratic party; and in such a coalition they would be merely the servitors of Democratic purposes and the open enemies of the Republican party. This is the commonsense view of the matter.

TRAINING THE CONVERTS.

THAT is a true *Evangelist* who says that the great work of the churches in Kansas which have shared in the revival is only just beginning; the work, namely, of teaching and training the converts that have been gathered in. The same remark will apply to all parts of the country. It is comparatively easy to work in the time of refreshing, when the excitement is at its hight; but when the enthusiasm has abated, and there remains the sober everyday labor of the church to be done by quiet and patient methods, many of those who were loud and forward in the revival will be found wanting. Yet the bringing into the communion with very little preparation of large numbers of persons, of all sorts and conditions, calls for diligence and faithfulness on the part of the pastors and members of the churches. The work of the pastor is much more likely to be done than the work of the brotherhood. Doubtless that part of the work which belongs to the pastor is much greater than can be expected of any private member; but, as a rule, the greater duty of the clergy is much more nearly done than the lesser duty of the laity. There is often a fearful neglect of responsibility on the part of the older members of the church toward the new comers; and the watchful sympathy of the pastor is willingly neutralized by the utter indifference of those who stood up before the Lord's table and promised the candidates at their first communion that they should find within the church fellowship and counsel and a helping hand.

The first thing to be done, then, for these converts, is to show them that they have come among friends. The fellowship meeting following the communion, at which the new members are made acquainted with the old ones, is a most valuable service; but, if no such public method is in use, this acquaintance ought to be made in other ways. Whatever may be true of the conditions of society in the greater cities, there is no reason why the members of churches in the smaller communities should not know each other; and it is a disgrace to our Christianity that the solemn pledges of Christian brotherhood are so lightly assumed and so carelessly carried. Very often the pastors of churches that are not large, in towns that are small, are compelled to answer the question "Who is that person?" by saying: "That is one of your brethren in the church, to whom one or two or ten years ago you made the solemn promise that you would affectionately watch over him, and live with him in brotherly love; and you do not even know his face or his name!" The first duty, then, of the members of the churches toward the persons who have recently come to their fellowship is to make visible to them the communion of saints; to prove to them that they are not to become a conclave of unsympathizing dignities, but to a brotherhood of believers who will hold their welfare and their honor dear, and who will be constantly watching for opportunities to do them good.

Instruction in practical Christian living will, no doubt, be given to these converts; and it is important that this instruction should be well proportioned. It is not uncommon for the young Christian to get the impression that the main duty of a Christian is to speak in the prayer-meeting; that this is the eminent if not the only means of discipline and usefulness. Now, doubtless, the testimony of the prayer-meeting is very useful, both in defining the purpose and strengthening the confidence of the convert himself, and also in stirring up others to enter upon the same course; but the great business of the Christian is done outside of the prayer-meeting. For his own growth in grace there is a work to be done in secret—a work requiring reflection and study and prayer—the neglect of which will not be compensated by the most frequent talks in the prayer-meeting. It is the neglect of private more than of public duties which occasions spiritual decay. The teaching addressed to the young Christian should, therefore, make most prominent the duties of secret

Nevertheless, he must begin immediately to let his light shine. For, though a light cannot shine without burning, it is equally true that it will not burn without shining. The candle that is set under a bushel soon consumes its own oxygen, and goes out. The Christian life must find manifestation in some way, or it will perish. But the ways in which this new purpose finds manifestation are not stereotyped. There are many other things beside talking in the prayer-meeting which the young Christian can do. There are services requiring less of experience and ability in which he may give expression to his new-born purpose. There are works of charity to which he may accustom himself. Are not the poor always with us? And is it not one of the first duties of those who follow Christ to minister to them in his name? There are a multitude of small cares with which the church is always burdened. Into these the new comers should be introduced immediately, that they may bear their share of them. It is the business of the church to find for each of these converts some appropriate service; some labor which shall aid him in developing his Christian character, and by which he shall aid in carrying on the great enterprises of the church.

There is also need that the attention of these young Christians should be carefully drawn to the inseparable connection between religion and morality, and to the fact that their spiritual exercises will amount to nothing except as they purify and discipline the moral character. It should be set before them with emphasis and iteration that the test of their religious life will be the fruit brought forth in their daily conduct; that, no matter what visions they may have in prayer, how vivid may be their emotional experiences, or how punctual they may be in their private or public devotions, their religion will be worse than nothing if it does not make them purer in thought and in life, gentler standing for the right, more honest in their dealings, more simple in their tastes, more generous in their charities. Now is the time, while these converts are in the freshness of their first love, to repudiate that old Antinomian cant about "mere morality," and to insist that religion is for the sake of morality, and that any religion which does not bear this fruit is a spurious and accursed thing.

The duty of improving their minds and enlarging their knowledge of all truth should also be inculcated. "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge," was the apostolic injunction. If these are disciples, there is something for them to learn; and this is not to be got by absorption, but by study. The duty of mastering the elements of Christian science should be urged upon their consciences. Quite too many of those who enter our churches are content to remain in utter ignorance of the facts and principles of religion. Every pastor ought to direct each person who comes to his communion into some course of religious study. With some of these the study must needs take a low and narrow range; but every Christian ought to be growing every year in knowledge, as well as in grace, and it is the time to begin when he enters the church. In the study of the Bible the most important part of Christian education will, of course, be gained; but those who have the time and opportunity for such pursuits have warrant and command for wider investigation. "Whatsoever things are true" the Christian may safely know; and, while the profoundest learning would be a poor substitute for the affectionate trust by which the soul finds in God the supply of its deepest wants, it is, nevertheless, true that the grace of knowledge is one that Christians should always cultivate, and that a little more of it would prevent sins not a few, quarrels many, and blunders innumerable.

A TRANSFER OF TITLES.

THE rumors which have been for a long time in the air concerning the presidency of Williams College took shape in fact last week, when the trustees of that institution met at Springfield, and accepted the resignation of the venerable Dr. Hopkins. The term of service thus closed is one of the longest and most illustrious in the annals of our American colleges. Mark Hopkins graduated from Williams College in the class of 1824. For two years he was employed as tutor, during which time he pursued the study of medicine. In 1829 he received his medical degree, and commenced practice in this city; but a year afterward he was called back to the college, where he took the chair of moral philosophy and rhetoric. Six years later he was elected to the presidency, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D.D., which he has filled for thirty-six years with distinguished honor. For several years Dr. Hopkins has been the senior college president of the United States, and has enjoyed in that position a measure of respect and confidence accorded to but few of the educators of our land.

His success has been due, first of all, to his exalted personal character, his sound judgment, and his eminent prudence. He is constitutionally conservative. Though never at the front of any movement for reform, he has always been trusted as an sagacious counselor; and the patrons of the college have had the strongest assurance that no vagaries of doctrine or of practice would be tolerated under his administration. The students have always regarded him with singular veneration. Though not able to inspire in them the romantic attachment which college-boys sometimes feel toward favorite instructors, he has never failed of their respect, and his influence upon their thought and life has been perhaps quite as strong as it would have been had his relations with them been more familiar.

The reputation which he has made for himself outside of the college has also been one element of his strength at home. As the honored head of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as a lecturer for several seasons before the Lowell Institute, as an author and a preacher, he had great fame; and the applause which came from all quarters had the natural effect to confirm the high esteem in which he was held by those who were under his care. The legitimate use of a good reputation in giving a man influence and authority has been signally illustrated in the case of President Hopkins.

One great reason of his power over young men has been his eminent qualifications as an instructor. The unanimous verdict of his pupils is that he is the Prince of Teachers. Few men since Socrates has been more "apt to teach" than he. By a perfectly simple method, he contrived to render the dullest subjects of the college course attractive and delightful. The constant aim of his teaching was to make students think for themselves. By the most ingenious questioning, by replies to the queries of the students that revealed the truth by suggestion, and filled the inquirer with the ardor of successful quest, he has awakened many a dull intellect, and has trained for usefulness a whole generation of manly and independent thinkers. The solid pages of Butler's "Analogy," the heavy chapters of the various text-books in mental and moral philosophy, look bright to the students—some of them now gray headed men—who can them over, and recall the hours spent in the senior recitation-room, wrestling with their tough problems, hunting down their sophistries, and searching, with a noble curiosity, into those high questions concerning the nature and the functions of the mind which, when they are fairly stated, must always have for every thoughtful human being a singular fascination.

It is pleasant to know that Dr. Hopkins does not vacate his professorship with the presidency; but that he will continue as long as he is able to give instruction in mental and moral philosophy.

His successor in the presidential office is Paul A. Chadbourne—the valedictorian of his class in this college in 1848—professor of botany and chemistry in Williams, as well as in Bowdoin for several years; more recently president of the University of Wisconsin; a frequent lecturer before the Lowell Institute; and the author of several volumes, one of which, on "Instinct," has just been published by Putnam, and has had high praise from the best critics as a specimen of manly and athletic reasoning.

The new president is in many respects a very different man from the old one. Dr. Hopkins is stately in person and deliberate in movement. President Chadbourne is a short, nervous man, with a flashing black eye and an incisive speech. The old president was at home in his library, in his lecture-room, or in the pulpit; the new president is at home in all these places and in a good many others. He can write a book, teach a class, frame a political platform, build a cotton-mill and run it, manage a silver mine, preach a sermon—all with equal facility. He was born a Yankee, and has been working at it all his life. He is no mere empiric in these various pursuits; but has proved himself a master in each of them. Whatever he attempts is thoroughly and successfully done. Enough energy was put into his composition to serve for the making of half-a-dozen men.

President Chadbourne brings to the duties of his new position a knowledge of affairs and a tact and experience in business which should make him very useful to the college. If he can secure the confidence and co-operation of the present faculty—the most accomplished and competent corps of teachers that Williams College has ever boasted—the institution should have under his management new prosperity and enlarged patronage.

To the president who is henceforth to be professor and the professor who has become president we send our congratulations: to the one, upon the honorable close of a noble vocation; to the other, upon the beginning of what we trust will be an equally honorable career.

MORAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MANY people, including not a few teachers, hold that the schools have no business with morals, beyond keeping the same guard against immoral *acts* that the laws and their enforcement do for society. Morals, they say, are to be left to home influences; the schools are for intellectual training. Certainly the "best academe," as Lowell says, is a "mother's knee"; but what is to happen to the vast number of children who have no mothers, or whose mothers are negligent of or unfit for their moral instruction? Must the shaping of their characters be left to chance? Then it is a necessary and accepted result of a public-school system to separate children from home influences a great part of the time, for years in succession. When the state does this—as it must—is it under no obligation to attend to the moral education of children which (supposably, at least) was going on at home, and which it interrupts? But going beyond these, at best, rather narrow considerations, it is a sadly mistaken view of education which believes that moral training may be neglected, or left to chance influences, while the mental faculties are rapidly developing. The inevitable result of such a system of education must be that the moral faculties are either stunted or corrupted according as they are subjected to negative or positively bad influences. Nothing less than a *symmetrical* development of all man's good powers can be the aim of a true education.

Now is it true that the common schools act up to this aim, or that school authorities keep it steadily in view, or that the people require them to do so? We speak of no particular school, district, or city; but of the general condition of the common-school system, wherever it exists in this country. When the average American thinks of "a common-school education," does he not mean training in certain mental studies—reading, writing, arithmetic, and what not; and does he include in his idea any (or, if any, much) moral enlightenment? Do school committees, directors, or superintendents keep moral improvement (except by indirection) in their minds and purposes with anything like the persistence that they show with regard to progress in studies or the better construction of school-houses? Those who are conversant with these matters can answer for themselves.

Of course, the subject of moral instruction is not an easy one to deal with. It fairly bristles with difficulties, real or apparent. If, for instance, such instruction were undertaken by injudicious persons, they might involve it with religious questions, and violate, or incur the suspicion of violating, that principle of unsectarianism which is the very cornerstone of the school system. There is no less danger that another sort of injudiciousness—or, rather, barrenness of mind and soul—might pervert moral instruction into that sort of tedious "moralizing" which never yet improved child or man. But to an active mind these and other difficulties are but a challenge to the contest with them. Our part is to encounter, not to dodge, obstacles to improvement. Nor is the road to a good beginning in moral instruction so encumbered as it may seem. The moral principles which are agreed on with substantial unanimity by all men far outnumber the disputed questions in morals. There are plenty of vices, into some one of which each of us is tempted to fall, whose immorality is unquestioned. Nobody defends, on principle, stealing, lying, cheating, misrepresentation, meanness, vanity, self-conceit, sensualism. About these vices there are principles of as universal acceptance as about syntax or cube root. What danger is to be apprehended from instruction in such things as these?

Our greatest educational reformer, Horace Mann, dwelt with the greatest emphasis on the importance, the absolute necessity of moral instruction in public schools; and he saw the means no less clearly than the end. He would have children taught, for instance, the wrongfulness of taking advantage of another's oversight, as in paying fares, making change, etc.; of deceiving by failing to tell the truth when there is no downright lying; and so on with points in practical morals that rise every day. Is there any insuperable difficulty in such teaching? Is there any question of its importance? Will the girl, for example, who has been made to comprehend the wickedness of malicious gossip have learned a less valuable lesson than when she masters simple interest?

Turning from what might be to what is, we fear there is ground for dissatisfaction. The sins of the common schools, no doubt, are oftener of omission than commission; but they are not invariably free from positive faults. In how many schools in this country have the arts of deception and evasion been reduced to a minimum? In how many does not a quietly dishonest scholar get more favor than an honestly mischievous one? Nay, do all teachers conform to a rigidly severe standard of honesty? Do they resort to no artifices nor tricks to entrap the delinquent or push on the dull? How often are teachers required to work harder to eradicate dishonesty in every shape than to keep their schools in such a condition as to "make a good show"? In our own acquaintance with school children, we hear a great deal from them of small deceptions which they or others have practiced upon their teachers. There seems to be a very widespread demoralization on this point. Now the best methods of teaching provide for the suppression of the vices of the school-room, as well as for the clearest instruction in daily lessons; and the first evil outweighs the second in importance. To tolerate school-room frauds is to allow the very foundations of public morality to be weakened. Such a course is prophetic of defaulters, embezzlers, and venal politicians in the rising generation.

Except the churches, no institutions can be compared with the public schools as to their influence on the character of the people. Such faults as the schools have arise from public negligence, rather than the delinquency of individuals. Public attention, accordingly, cannot be too urgently called to the absolute necessity of making and keeping pure the fountain from which such far-reaching influences flow.

Editorial Notes.

THE Republican party in fifteen states has already appointed its delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. In twelve of these States—namely, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maine, Oregon, Florida, and Wisconsin—the delegates have been formally instructed to vote for the renomination of General Grant. Connecticut, South Carolina, and Missouri Republicans have selected delegates known to be favorable to this course, without giving them any positive instructions, and also heartily endorsed the President's Administration. Judging from present indications, General Grant will be nominated by acclamation, as was Abraham Lincoln in 1864, without the formality of a ballot. The fact is undeniable that the Republican party, notwithstanding the clamor and abuse of the anti-Grant politicians, aided by partisan Democrats, has fixed its heart and hopes upon General Grant for its next presidential nominee. This unanimity of judgment and preference, without a dissenting voice, in all the state conventions which have been held, is a fact which cannot be sneered out of existence by attributing it to the intrigues and manipulations of office-holders. Such an explanation is an insult to the Republican party. A much more reasonable solution is the general satisfaction of Republicans with the President's Administration, and their belief that the best interests of the party and the country require his election for another term. This view is not held by those who profess to be anti-Grant Republicans; yet such Republicans are a mere fragment of the party, and by no means faithful representatives of its wishes. The *Tribune* intimates that the *true* Republican party will be represented by the Cincinnati Convention, and not the one that is to meet at Philadelphia. Many things growing out of the constitutional indiscretion and one-sided zeal of the *Tribune* may be pardoned; but for such a glaring mistake the utmost charity finds it difficult to offer any apology.

WE verily wish that those men who put themselves forward as the champions of the President had half of his honesty of purpose and common sense. Take this matter of the Civil Service Reform. The President believes in it heartily, and has, with the aid of some of the most capable men in the country, devised a system which is, at least, equal to that adopted by any other government. Now here is a real reform, and a feasible plan for it, that ought to meet the enthusiastic support of these gentlemen. But their heart is not in it. Men who get an office by dicker, and not by merit, do not like their resources crippled. They want office to trade with. The President asks for only fifty thousand dollars to set in operation the only system just now feasible, that it may have one year's fair trial. They do not want it to have a fair trial, and they cut down the appropriation to a paltry ten thousand dollars. Only ten thousand dollars to pay for the expense of selecting fifty thousand capable and honest men—twenty cents a head! They could give fifty thousand without a murmur, and they did right, to help a dozen men observe the transit of Venus in 1874, the only object of which is to help us calculate a little more exactly the distance of the earth from the sun—a piece of information of no earthly or celestial use to the morals of the state or the pockets of its citizens; and they could give but one-fifth of that sum to help the most important reform before the people, one that will do more than any other to purify our politics. But we forget. This is the very thing these gentlemen do not wish; and we ought not to blame them too severely for opposing anything that will cripple their business. Only this we say to these gentlemen: If you do not care to help the people, they will not care to help you. The most vital political question now before the people is that of Civil Service Reform. A senator or a representative will be judged by his record on this point. If a congressman is faithless on this point, turn him out. Send a man in his place who will do the people's will. No one can doubt that we have a President who wishes to take this corrupting influence out of politics. O for a Congress that would back him with its support!

THE burden of political speech-making in this city seems to be thrown on the United States Senate. The anti-Grant meeting was addressed by Senators Schurz and Trumbull, and the meeting at Cooper Institute last night was to be addressed by Senators Wilson, Morton, and Harlan. Indeed, the Senate has very nearly reduced itself to an electioneering rather than a legislative body, leaving to the House the honor of minding its own business. It is some satisfaction to see that senators are having an opportunity now to relieve their bursting choleos and antipathies in some legitimate way, which will not burden the *Congressional Globe*. We add that the call for the Grant meeting is signed by a far more respectable body of men than was the call for its predecessor.

THE meeting held last week at the Cooper Institute in New York City, and addressed by Senators Trumbull and Schurz, as was naturally to be expected, drew together a large audience, consisting of Democrats, anti-Grant Republicans, and those Republicans who believe in General Grant and favor his renomination. The anti-Grant Republicans were ostensibly the managers of the meeting. In this sense it was wholly their own affair. Yet nothing is more apparent, from the speeches made and the entire animus of the movement, than that the object was not to promote the interests of the Republican party; but, rather, to sow the seeds of discord among Republicans, and prepare for their defeat in the event of General Grant's nomination. It is a notable circumstance that the two speakers, though claiming to be Republicans, had scarcely a word to say in commendation of the Republican party, and not a word of protest or condemnation to offer against the infamous record of the Democratic party; but that they spent their whole strength and time either in uttering general platitudes or in hurling invectives and indirect charges against the administration of the government by Republican hands. Had they been professed Democrats, they could not have dealt more ungenerously and in many respects falsely with the party to which they still claim to belong. Another circumstance not less significant we have in the fact that Democrats are in raptures over this New York meeting. The *World*, though it has played all sorts of pranks in respect to the Cincinnati Convention, now regards the movement as a demonstrated success, and hails it as affording a grand opportunity for the Democratic party. The Democratic skies are brightening just in proportion as the anti-Grant Republicans evince zeal and courage. "The Democratic party," says the *World*, "can well afford to wait and watch." This is precisely what it has been doing for months past, and will continue to do until the Cincinnati Convention shall fully show its hand. There is no doubt as to the hopes which Democrats connect with this convention, and none as to the use which they intend to make of it, if possible. Indeed, their zeal is so intense as to be indiscreet, even for their own ends. They regard the anti-Grant Republicans as prospectively their allies in defeating the Republican party; and these Republicans as well know that, when the campaign fairly opens, they will be sunk absolutely out of sight unless the Democratic party comes to their rescue. Everything now indicates that there is an implied understanding between the two that they are to be mutual helpers of each other, and make common cause in working for the defeat of the Republican party. The coalition, if effected, will have this for its great end. Are true Republicans prepared for such a political fellowship? We hope not.

ANOTHER stage in the carrying out of the Washington Treaty has been successfully passed. Both the American and the British Government, have exchanged their counter cases. That of England utterly ignores the matter of indirect damages, but is accompanied by a separate communication, protesting against the consideration of that class of claims, and insisting that Great Britain would not consent to any awards that might be based upon them. The solemnity with which both parties now protest that they "will never desert" their interpretation of the Treaty is sufficiently amusing. On our side, we vociferate that we never can with honor give up any portion of our "case," and never will, and we prove clearly enough that the Treaty justifies us; and yet we know well enough that the claim is largely absurd, and we are quite content, though we know that it will never be allowed. And, on the other side, our British cousins quite as loudly protest that they can never in honor allow these claims to go before the Court at Geneva, and never could or would pay any such awards; and yet they do go to Geneva, do present their counter "case," in the inward assurance that, after all, matters will there be settled in a way quite satisfactory to them. And so both sides blunter, and vow they will never yield; while both are yielding, in fact, if not with the grace of accomplished gentlemen. Well, it is the result we want; and, if that is one of peace and good-will, we are fain to put up with a rough exterior. The manner is of less importance than the feeling it conceals. We would rather see the nations do each other a kindness, though it be as harshly as Corporal Trim bestowed his alms on the French soldier cripple, than to have them, like Job, preface with a kiss a stab under the fifth rib. And in this connection we commend to our readers an excellent article by Prof. Woolsey on this vexed matter.

AT the annual dinner, not long since, of the Merchants' and Tradesmen's Association of Rochdale, England, an explanation was given in regard to the recent reform in postage, which had been effected, it was alleged, through the efforts of the Association, and which is not generally understood in this country. It shows how common sense works its way into the post-office management after the principle is once recognized that the mail is for the convenience of the people, to be furnished for what it justly costs. The application made by the Association was for relief in regard to the charge for postage on samples and other small parcels sent by mail. The alteration was granted. "By that alteration," it was stated, "one ounce could be sent for a penny, instead of half an ounce only, as was formerly the case; and, the distinction between open and closed letters being abolished, the parcel-post as a distinct post was done away with, and letters now went in the same category as parcels. The change had been a great one; for, whereas a parcel weighing 13 ounces could now be sent for 4*d.*, a letter of the same weight previously would have cost something like 2*s.* 8*d.*" The absurd distinction between sealed letters and unsealed parcels was abolished, and the rate of increase of postage by weight was reduced; so that now a letter or parcel weighing twelve ounces is carried any distance for eight cents. In this country the charge would be, at three cents the half ounce, seventy-two cents, or nine times as much, a very important convenience which we lose, just because our Congress has never taken pains to understand the science of postage and will not accept the counsel of those who do. The philosophy of this change is not difficult to comprehend. Sir Rowland Hill divided the cost of postage into two parts—handling and carriage; or, as we phrased it, management and transportation. The cost per letter of the first handling is very little increased by the difference of weight between a half ounce and twelve ounces, while it is diminished in a ratio inverse to the increase of numbers. That is, the cost of handling ten thousand letters is very far from being ten times the cost of handling one thousand. So that the interest of the post-office is promoted by every measure that increases the number of letters sent, while the loss of the increase of weight is much less. And as to transportation, it was found that the principal part of the expense is incurred by sending the mail, irrespective of the weight of its contents; so that the cost of the single letter is a mere trifle, and the difference in the weight of letters makes no assignable difference in the cost. Hence, the reduction of the postage on double letters is merely a conformity to the actual cost. It is not unlikely that further experience may lead the English post-office to a still further reduction. The writer of this article pointed out, in a letter to Sir Rowland Hill, more than twenty years ago, this deduction from his principles. But it has taken all this time to move the post-office authorities to recognize it. Our American post-office has not yet realized the saving that could be made in time and clerk-hire in making up the mail by making a full ounce the weight of a single letter.

WE have some considerable hope that, when General Starring shall present his report on the administration of Consul-General Butler in Egypt, that official may be dismissed by Secretary Fish. Already, we understand, there is a plenty of candidates for the position. Somebody has suggested Dr. Tyng, of Detroit, who would have the first requisite of incorruptible honesty, and who would need no interpreter; but whether he would have the necessary knowledge of men, as well as of books, we do not know. We would rather not see a missionary, even though he be a doctor of medicine, and not of theology, stepping aside into diplomatic life, especially when he is as useful in his work as is Dr. Van Dyck. Our own first preference would be for a man who, we think, has not yet been mentioned, if he could be persuaded to accept the onerous responsibility. We refer to one who preceded Mr. Thayer, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Butler in this same office. Mr. De Leon's career was most honorable to the country he represented, as well as to himself. He had the respect of the American residents, whether missionaries or traders, and was feared by the Viceroy, who always prefers a corrupt or, at least, a manageable man. He established a system of consular courts which has been adopted by the Government. He is a Jew by birth and one of the most liberal of Jews. He has written much on Oriental matters in *Harper's Monthly* and other periodicals.

REV. AUSTIN WILLEY, one of the veterans in the anti-slavery struggle, writes to us at some length urging that a vast and vigorous Christian press be established in the South for the negroes, and arguing that the American Missionary Society could engage in no more useful enterprise. Never did a people need to be more wisely guided than the freedmen, exposed as they are to the corrupting influences of liberty often degenerating into license, as well as of designing and flattering politicians. Mr. Willey says:

"To plant the Christian press in the South were worthy the auspices of the American Missionary Association. It would promote its existing measures and greatly augment and multiply its influence in Southern society. And such a noble enterprise is practicable. Nothing which is necessary to Christ's cause is impracticable with him behind it. No considerable capital is essential. With a circulation sufficient to pay for printing and paper, the work can start. An editor's support can be raised otherwise for that special service. The paper should not be large nor expensive. It could neither be paid for nor read. It should be adapted to the minds intended to be reached—simple, terse, hearty, true. Thus planted, it would grow to priceless power. One such paper will lead to others in the future. A million freedmen have learned to read, and many of them are able to take such a paper. Christian laborers among them—ministers, teachers, institutions, schools—would be agencies in its favor. Other loyal population would encourage and aid it, including some men of leading influence. Our best statesmen are known to be desirous of such a measure, and will aid it. Hon. H. Wilson, of the U. S. Senate, says: 'I fully sympathize with and appreciate the value of the enterprise of establishing a true Christian paper at the South, and need hardly say how cordially I wish it success. I will present the subject to our friends.' Men in all the country, when informed, will encourage this object. It is the very influence needed in those states, what they *must* have, and delay is heavy loss. The very foundations of society are to be relaid upon the basis of a sound Christian morality. Not individuals alone, but communities and states, are to be permeated and lifted up by religious truth; and such diffusive influence among a people is in this age pre-eminently the recognized work of the press, and cannot be done without it."

JUDGE DAVIS might as well be counted out of the candidature for a genuine presidential nomination; for we do not regard his nomination by the Labor Reformers as anything more than would be a nomination by the Squashville *Farmer*. A correspondent of the *World* has discovered that Judge Davis was one of four judges who agreed to a minority opinon of the Supreme Court which affirmed the justice of the imprisonment of Father Cummings, a Catholic priest of Missouri, who refused to take the test oath of the state, and yet persisted in preaching and saying mass. We doubt if Catholic Democrats could be persuaded to support such a candidate. Charles Francis Adams is a much more likely candidate, if Cincinnati concludes to nominate one.

....The *Church Weekly* discourses of "Confirmation Head-dress" as follows:

"There is—to begin at the end of the subject—in the first place, no reason why a bishop should be compelled to handle oily heads in the case of both sexes. Since he can hardly escape the men, why will not our women spare him. Next, to progress (greatly backward, there is no reason why a bishop should be expected to bless a chignon, or a bunch of gay ribbons, or a mass of false curls, or any such thing."

Many of us are good enough Ritualists to believe all that; but when the *Weekly* goes on to say that "the stooping or cringing posture" "is not required, and is considered by many good judges incorrect," it touches upon a theme too high for us; and we can only wonder where we cannot understand.

....The statement of the Rev. Dr. Whiting, of Janesville, Wis., published in our last issue, to the effect that the use of his church had never been refused for the burial of a Free Mason, is directly contredicted, in one of the Janesville papers, by Mrs. Sophia Holmes, who declares that Dr. Whiting did object, in a conversation with her, to having the funeral of her husband in his church, giving as his reason that her husband was a Free Mason, and that he (Dr. Whiting) "was opposed to Masonic funerals being held in his church." It is a question of veracity between Dr. Whiting and Mrs. Holmes; and, knowing what we do about Dr. Whiting's character, we are quite unwilling to convict him of deliberate falsehood.

....Rev. Edward C. Towne is about removing from the vicinity of Chicago to New Haven, Ct. He hopes to find some opportunity to teach extempore speaking, criticism, and the general principles of journalism; but his great endeavor will be to do what he esteems the work of a mission of faith and philosophy to the college community, the church of which excommunicated him for doctrinal error some twelve years since. A recent refusal of the church to recall its action was the immediate occasion of Mr. Towne's determination to fix his residence in New Haven. Michigan University has long had its missionary. Why should not Yale be equally favored?

....The religion of the following hymn, which the *Jewish Times* quotes as sung in one of the public schools of New York, is a queer mixture:

> "Thou dear Redeemer, dying Lamb!
> We love to hear of thee,
> No music's like the charming name,
> Nor half so sweet can be.
>
> "O Mary, we ever hear thy voice
> In mercy to us speak;
> And in our priest will we rejoice,
> Thou great Melchisedec."

The hymn is altered from one in familiar use, and seems to have been reconstructed to adapt it to the requirements of several sects; the first verse being intended for the Protestants, and the second being apparently divided between Catholics and Jews.

....We have received a copy of a petition to the legislature of New York asking that our city officers may be appointed "by a certain number of electors, elected from small districts, but not themselves eligible," with a request that we should discuss the subject. We cannot undertake it. The scheme is one of hundreds that have been devised to harmonize popular government with distrust of the people, by making a wider interval between officeholders and the people. We go for the election of the city officers—the mayor by the people, and the appointment of all the rest by that one, as the representative of the people.

....The report that Pius Hyacinthe is about to return to Paris lacks confirmation. He was to begin on March 21st a series of sermons in Rome; but the Italian Government is so afraid of his stirring up the people that it has forbidden the addresses to be advertised by placards in the streets, and has used other means to prevent his speaking. He will, however, begin these conferences soon, in spite of Pope or King. And we are content that he should remain a while in Rome for such bold service, at the very center of the Catholic world, however much we feel that he is needed in Paris.

....There is no appeal from the Supreme Court; but we must express our disappointment if the only way yet discovered to reach the Mormon polygamists and murderers, and the only men in earnest to punish them, have been defeated by the decision read last Monday by the Chief Justice. Laws, territorial or congressional, are of no use so long as juries are drawn from those in sympathy with the breach of the law. But, if Judge McCleary's principles are thus to be decided, we have no resource left but to send missionaries to Utah to convert Brigham Young and his harem of voters. Where is the Zenana Mission?

....The *Liberal Christian* quotes from the *Methodist* a specimen of "the new style of prayer," "a species of speech-making or monologue, addressed to an infinite nowhere." The prayer is the famous high-pressure locomotive petition delivered to the Massachusetts House of Representatives by its Unitarian chaplain, in which the "throttle-valve is unloosed," "all the forces are let on full," "all of opportunity" are made to do duty, and which is familiar to our readers. The *Liberal Christian* is apparently ignorant of the paternity of this remarkable prayer.

....It is a curious illustration of the want of practical sense in Congress that the House of Representatives has just passed a bill introducing the use of postal cards, to go for one cent, postage and all, but with an amendment requiring the cards to be furnished with a *flap or cover*. *Query:* How much will be left out of one cent, after paying for the card and its cover, to pay for postage? *Query:* Not going given postage for one cent, and let people furnish their own cards and covers, as they do now?

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...mmediate union be... of Scotland and the ... not brilliant. The ...ause implies, inde... at the time of the ... the union, and, ...

United Presbyterians has been the great obstacle in the way of the union of the two churches; the ultra-conservatives of the Free Church opposing all alliance with Christians whom they regard as "unsound" in the faith.

....A committee of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers—consisting of the Rev. Messrs. H. Powers, F. Russell, and S. Bourne—made the following report on the raising of church revenue, at the recent meeting of that body:

I. *Facts.*—(*a.*) A small portion of our churches are strictly self-supporting, without the method adopted. (*b.*) A radical wrong is that the pulpit popularity of the preacher is so fully relied on to increase the revenue. (*c.*) Unchristian and spiritually unprofitable methods are often resorted to to eke out a revenue (fairs, etc.).

II. *Principles.*—(*a.*) Money should be raised before it is expended. (*b.*) The church is a morally responsible body to this end. (*c.*) Individual ability is the measure of duty.

III. *Methods.*—(*a.*) The principle of weekly offerings in some form is by far the best method of realizing these ideas. (*b.*) It has been historically the most successful. (*c.*) Among all the systems for this end which have obtained any considerable acceptance, the committee have examined fourteen of the most excellent, and consider the weekly revenue system, copyrighted by the Evangelical Press Association of New York, as the best, combining as it does the advantage of all, and being attended, when properly applied, with none of the usual disadvantages.

....Dr. Norman Macleod recently preached a funeral sermon on the occasion of the death of Dr. Macleod Campbell, whom he described as "the best man he ever knew in his life."

"Never had he seen in any one such a constant reverential sense of the presence of God. In all his judgments regarding persons, opinions, actions, the truths he uttered there was expressed or implied a constant thought of God, a constant reference to what God would like or wish. And the same might be said of his quiet, deep, habitual love to Jesus Christ. The Sonship of Christ seemed to him an eternal necessity, arising from the simple fact of God being love, and, as such, being the Father. Christ's life and work was to him the necessary and glorious result of his incarnation. He believed that all he was, all he did unto death was a true atonement for the sins of the world, a full response to the whole mind of God. . . . When he left the parish in which he was so deeply beloved, nearly 30 per cent. of the people who had been awed by his godly life and quickened by his earnest teaching besought the General Assembly to spare to them their minister. But, so far from seeking to get up a sect, the first thing he did was to call on his successor and bid him Godspeed, to call on his people and bid them farewell, and to ask as a last favor that they would patiently derive benefit to the utmost of their power from the ministry of one whom he knew to be a good man. Never did he utter one word against his church, nor did he ever separate from her communion."

The verdict of history will be that the exclusion of a man like this from the Christian ministry on mere grounds of philosophy was an outrage hardly less flagrant than the burning of Huss or Jerome of Prague.

....The Rev. James Freeman Clarke responds to the challenge lately addressed to him by a correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, to make good his assertion that Dr. Emmons taught the damnation of unelect infants, by quotations from the works of Dr. Emmons, which show that the old divine suggested, if he did not teach, the doctrine—at any rate, that it is a fair inference from his words. He also shows that the same doctrine is implied in the Westminster Confession of Faith; though he does not say, as he ought to have said, that this implication is rejected by the ministers of the Presbyterian Church. We never have heard of anybody in that church who professed to believe it. Nevertheless, the phraseology of the Standards is very unfortunate in its treatment of this subject; and we hereby, on our own book, overture the next General Assembly to amend it. It is to be hoped that the Presbyterian Confession of Faith is not, like the Athanasian Creed, too sacred to be altered, even when it is proved untrue or misleading.

....A correspondent of the *Christian World*, organ of the German Reformed Church, discovers an impending crisis in the history of that church. The "Reformed Church of the United States," as it is called, has two parties—a High Church or Ritualistic party and an Evangelical party. The latter favors union with the "Reformed Church of America," better known as the Dutch Reformed Church; and the Ritualists, of which the *Mercersburg Review* is the organ, oppose such union. The meeting of the General Synod of the German Reformed Church, in Cincinnati, during the next autumn will probably result in a severe contest between the two parties, and perhaps the severance of the church.

....With many misgivings the Baptists of this city have concluded to invite the Anniversaries. They have, however, stipulated that they shall only be expected to entertain the pastor and one representative from each church; that the names of such representatives duly accredited in writing shall be reported to the committee one week before the meeting of the societies, and that no person not so reported shall be entitled to entertainment. This action was taken by the Pastors' Conference of this city, in consultation with the churches; and it was also recommended that the several societies alter their constitutions so as to provide either for a more limited repesentation at their annual meetings or to hold their meetings triennially.

....Dr. Dexter has been enlightening a meeting of Englishmen with regard to the relations of church and state in America, which he traced historically in a very intelligent and fair address. If Dr. Dexter could find time to give some of the English editors a little information in American geography it would be well. One of them reports the Doctor as making the following astonishing statement, for which, of course, he is not to be held responsible:

"Indeed, in some of the colonies of New Haven there was a law that no man should be a voter in the state who was not a member in the church; there was never any law like that in New England."

....One of the questions about the Methodist bishops is, How many? Twelve, ten, eight, six, and four are proposed. The *Christian Advocate* goes for the smallest number; doesn't care whether they are young or old; regards with but slight favor the ideas of those who are in favor of colored bishops and "woman" bishops, and "local preacher" bishops; thinks there is a small chance for book agents and editors, and that college presidents, professors, and presiding elders are generally on hand when the spoils are distributed. No man has ever been taken from the pastorate into the bishopric. But that is a rule, we predict, that will be honored this time in the breach.

....Mr. Hammond's meetings at Topeka have been attended by vast throngs. Union Hall, which will hold nearly 2,000 people, is too small for the audience. The daily prayer-meeting is held from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, in the largest church in the city. On Sabbath afternoon, March 24th, there was a great open-air meeting, and it was announced that more than 500 had signed a paper expressing their purpose to live as Christians. Many noted gamblers and drunkards are entering the Kingdom of Heaven as little children, and the influence of the revival is felt in all the surrounding towns and villages.

....Some ecclesiastical Gilmore of Boston is preparing for a religious campaign in connection with the great "International Jubilee." A tent will be erected near the Coliseum, in which religious services will be held daily. Mr. Moody, Mr. Burnell, and other lay laborers will participate in them, and efforts are making to secure sermons from Mr. Beecher and others. The campaign is under the leadership of the Y. M. C. A. Perhaps this is the meeting at which the hundred ministers are to recite the Lord's Prayer in unison.

....The following are the statistics of the Congregational churches of New York: Ministers 213, of which 52 are pastors, 89 acting pastors, and 72 are without charge; churches 261, of which 64 have pastors, 151 have acting pastors, and 46 are vacant; members 26,578; admissions during the year 1,717; removals 1,156; baptisms—adult 237, infant 491; Sabbath-school scholars 27,345; families in the congregations 11,599; benevolent contributions $103,388.

....The Springfield *Republican* says that "THE INDEPENDENT thinks up 3,500 converts by recent revivals," and adds: "This is about 100th of 1 per cent. of the unchurched population of the country." The figures to which our friend refers were only the footings of our week's report. We must have published in our imperfect returns from the churches more than ten times that number of conversions.

....Three new Roman Catholic bishops were consecrated last Sunday: Father Dwenger, for the See of Fort Wayne, and Father Gilmour, for the See of Cleveland, were consecrated in Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell; and Father Ryan, for the See of Trichonia, was consecrated in St. Louis, by Archbishop Kenrick.

....The English Churchmen continue to protest and demonstrate against any change in the Athanasian Creed, which they all admit to contain falsehood. They seem to think that the lie has been stuck to for so many years that it is now much better than the truth.

....There is a rumor that a large party in Mr. Cheney's church are longing for the leeks and onions of Egypt, and are willing to submit to the dogma of the Illinois Vatican. The recent election of the vestry exhibited a reactionary tendency.

....During the last three years the New York City Mission has raised $300,000 and built three chapels. It now owns $80,000 worth of unencumbered real estate.

....The people who want their religion constitutionally amended held a public meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, last Sunday evening.

....There is a great revival at Fulton, N. Y., in which over 450 persons have professed conversion.

....Dr. Einhorn's Jewish Prayer-book is to be translated from the German to the English language.

....The New Testament revisers in England have finished the fourteenth chapter of Luke.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

As the day for the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention comes near, as a matter of course, the interest in it and the excitement among a class of politicians over it becomes more lively; and, in fact, in political circles here it is the chief topic for gossip and speculation. I think I never knew of a political subject over which men usually regarded as sensible differ so widely as they do upon this, and especially in regard to the results likely to flow from the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. Before the recent state elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut there were Democrats who expressed some hope of carrying those states, while Republicans generally were more hopeful of Republican victories. So it was four years ago, when the presidential campaign was opening; the opposition had *some* hope of a triumph, while Republicans were pretty confident of another victory.

But now when our leading politicians speak of the Cincinnati movement it is with extreme language. Many of the Republicans in Congress speak in the most contemptuous terms of the movement, and declare that it will not divide the Republicans, but that it will cut to pieces the Democrats. Even those who speak respectfully of the movement generally add that they believe its only result will be to disintegrate and destroy the Democratic party. Here and there I find a Republican who is doubtful over the result in November. There may be a dozen in both houses who fear that the movement will result in the defeat of Gen. Grant. But it is far different among the opposition. Mr. Trumbull said at the Cooper Institute meeting that he regarded Gen. Grant as politically dead—"as dead as Gen. Jackson is physically." This is the way the free "Liberals" in Washington talk, as if they had not a doubt of the overthrow of the Republican party. The Democratic leaders are divided in opinion. Most of them profess to feel certain that the Republican ticket is to be beaten this time; but it is evident that *they* have their misgivings. Some of the ablest Democrats in Congress still protest against taking up the candidates of any convention not distinctively Democratic; and they do this on the ground that to do so will inevitably send asunder and finally destroy their party organization.

With such various opinions and conflicting views it is difficult to get at the truth of the real situation; but we shall not have to wait long to see plainer than we can now. When the "Liberals" have held their convention, and Gen. Grant is placed in nomination at Philadelphia, and the Democrats in national council have decided what they will do, it will be more easy to predict final results than it is now; but at the present moment there is no good reason to doubt the success of the regular Republican ticket.

There is trouble in the Ways and Means over a Tariff bill. The Committee is inclined to Free Trade; but its Chairman, Mr. Dawes, is a Protectionist. So, when a bill is prepared with a large slice of "revenue reform" in it, Mr. Dawes declines to report it and take charge of it in the House. For this frank honesty he is criticised by some of his associates. If he had been willing to act the hypocrite, he might have taken charge of a bill he disapproves; but he preferred the more honest course of declaring his opposition to the bill from the start. We now see that the Speaker made a mistake in placing Mr. Dawes at the head of a committee the majority of which was against him from the beginning. He protested against the arrangement when Congress met, preferring to remain at the head of his old committee, the Appropriations. If General Garfield had been made chairman of the Ways and Means, with four Protectionists on one side and four "Revenue Reformers" on the other, there would not have been any trouble; but what can a committee do which has a Free Trade majority and a Protectionist chairman. Practically it doesn't make much difference, for the Senate will not agree to any violent changes in the tariff, no matter what the House may do; but to begin the consideration of a bill with a quarrel in the committee gives a poor promise for its fate even in the House, and predictions are plenty that the Tariff bill will be destroyed in a short time after the House gets to voting upon it.

It seems to be generally understood here that the Treaty of Washington is going to prove a failure. The British Government has taken the ground that it will not allow the claim for consequential damages to be submitted to arbitration at Geneva; and, if we refuse to omit this claim, England will withdraw her ratification of the Treaty. As the government is supported by the unanimous sentiment of the English people, there is no chance of change in that quarter; and the only possibility of the salvation of the Treaty rests with our own Government. It is rumored here that the President and Mr. Fish will not consent to a change of our case as it has been presented. Neither the President, or the Secretary ever expected a dollar to be paid for indirect losses, nor anybody else connected with our Government, that I have heard of; but, having foolishly allowed Mr. Bancroft Davis to put in a big claim for constructive damages, which he knew it was impossible to collect, and even impossible to state with any exactness, it is thought that to recede now would look like a confession that we had blundered. Probably it is true that the Administration will be denounced by its enemies, whichever course it may pursue.

The House of Representatives has voted its condemnation of the President's attempt to reform the civil service, and the country will have to wait a few years longer; but in the end the schoolmaster will prevail over the partisan politician.

D. W. B.

Publisher's Department.

THE FINE ARTS.

MESSRS. ELLIOT, BLAKESLEE & NOYES deserve great credit for their enterprise in inaugurating a new method of selling pictures by a system of "competitive bids," which seems to secure to the purchasers all the benefits of a public auction, without any of its disadvantages. As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, they offer the pictures in the sale to public inspection and competition for a period of two weeks, during which time ladies and gentlemen can examine them at their leisure, and, after careful inquiry and investigation concerning the pictures, can make such offer for them as they see fit. These offers or bids will be recorded in a book, which, in order to insure perfect fairness to all, will be at all times open to the inspection of the bidders. Then any person can follow up any picture in which he may be interested, and raise his bid, if competition shall make it necessary. No bids will be accepted or recorded except those of actual, *bona-fide* purchasers; in others there will be no running up and bidding in pictures by the owners, as is frequently the case in ordinary auctions. Every picture on which any bid has once been accepted and placed on record is actually a sold picture—sold to the first bidder, if no one offers more; otherwise, to the one who offers most.

We can conceive of hardly any objection to this method of selling pictures, except it be to the sellers, who run the risk of the low price of the auction-room, without its excitement, under which purchasers often run up pictures to more than they are worth. It is especially advantageous for business men, whose time is worth too much to spend two or three hours in an auction-room for the sake of getting, perhaps, a single picture; and to ladies, who are unwilling to endure the crowd and annoyance of a public auction.

We are glad that this experiment is to be tried in Boston; and, if a spirit of enterprise and a well-established reputation for fair and honorable dealing can insure success in anything, we are sure that this plan will be successful in the hands of its projectors.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

THOUSANDS and tens of thousands of our readers, we hope, are now thinking of flowers and fruits, trees and vines, green grass and green leaves—always very proper, refining, useful, and necessary subjects for consideration. Mr. Peter Henderson, 35 Cortlandt street, this city, has a magnificent stock of everything in the line spoken of. He has roses and other flowers by the acre. His stock of new plants, in almost endless variety and with marvelous and unpronounceable names, is enough to make one think of the Happy Land, far, far away, where beauty and blossoms shall reign triumphant in "living green" forever. Those who want the rarest and most exquisitely lovely flowers should send to Henderson. He has them, can tell you all about them, and will make you rich, happy, and contented in their enjoyment all summer—until you send him another order for house-plants, with which to gladden your hearts and eyes through the winter. Every country garden and all dooryard grounds should wear a perpetual smile of flowers, to make fragrant and happy the whole neighborhood.

Let the farmer, the merchant, and the banker eat his breakfast, his lunch, his dinner, and his supper with a bunch of flowers before him. Let the children have flowers—all they ask for. Let there be flowers everywhere, for everybody, to make this weary life more bearable, and suggest continually the beautiful and the good which the better life has in store for us.

We know Mr. Henderson personally, have dealt with him, and believe he will honestly and faithfully serve all who will trust him with their orders. See advertisement, and then send for price-list.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

A NEW corporation bearing the above title is about to be organized, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. Some of the strongest and best known business men in the city and elsewhere are interested in this new movement; and it must, therefore, succeed.

MUSIC FOR OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

EVERY Sunday-school in the land needs and must have music of the best and latest kind. We know of none that are superior to any one of the half-dozen books published by John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O.

AVALUABLE BOOK

THE Silver Tongue Folio. $1, Postage free. 105 full pages of music, selected and newly arranged from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Haydn, and other great masters. By Karl Reden. Send $1. Address E. P. Needham & Son, 143 East 23d street, N. Y.

MESSRS. DUNHAM & SONS, manufacturers of Pianos, No. 17 Union Square, New York, have been established 35 years, and their name has become thoroughly known throughout the country. Their late improvements produce a tone far superior to anything achieved by any other manufacturers. The public are cordially invited to visit their warerooms.

CAMPHORATED AND TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, containing nearly 40 per cent. of glycerine. For the toilet and children, beyond comparison. Sold everywhere. J. C. HULL'S SON, Manufacturer. Salesroom No. 32 Park Row, New York.

How to obtain the Best MILK-CAN ever manufactured, CHEAP, which is the IRON-CLAD. Send for circulars to the IRON-CLAD CAN COMPANY, 51 Dey street, New York.

THANKS TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching, with poor, suffering, teething children.

If you will write letters on the Sabbath, date them Monday, if for our $75 Four Ton Hay Scale. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

PLEASE try the celebrated Buffalo Baking Powder, and compare it with others you may have used. It is the purest, and purest made. W. I. AYRES, 217 Fulton street.

CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE!—A new and original book on the cure of *Paralysis, Neuralgia*, etc., by Geo. H. Taylor, M. D. $1, postpaid. E. S. HOLT, 69 West 38th street, N. Y.

You will always hear men who know what to eat and how to dine calling for the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, at all the best hotels.

THE public have for years endorsed Burnett's Cocoaine as an unrivaled hair-dressing.

See the New Prize Sunday-school Books. Warren, Broughton & Wyman, N. Y

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

SOLDIERS.

FREE HOMESTEADS BY ONE YEAR'S RESIDENCE.

UNDER the New Homestead Law (March, 1872) soldiers of the late war are entitled to Free Homesteads of 160 acres by *one or two years' residence*, according to the length of their military service.

THE RED RIVER COLONY of Minnesota, located on the finished portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the fertile Red River Valley, offers unequaled advantages: GOOD SOIL, HEALTHY CLIMATE, NO AGUE, CONVENIENT MARKETS, GOOD NEIGHBORS. Cheap transportation furnished. Now is the time to secure good Homesteads near the Railroad. Under the New Law the Colony Managers will, when desired, act as AGENTS FOR SOLDIERS who join the colony, and select and enter homesteads without their being present and without charge for services; thus securing an EARLY CHOICE OF GOOD LANDS, and giving the soldiers six months' time before moving West. For copy of New Soldiers' Homestead Law, full particulars of colony, maps, etc., address L. H. TENNEY & CO., MANAGERS, Chicago, Ill., or Duluth, Minn. E. PAGE DAVIS, (Commissioner of Emigration for the State of Minnesota), GENERAL AGENT, 153 Broadway, New York.

References: JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; LUNT, PRESTON, & KEAN, Bankers, Chicago.

CHAPPED hands, face, and all roughness of the skin certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the troubles of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most delicate skin, while a cut irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by druggists generally.

MRS. MILLER'S Emporium of Fashions and Dressmaking Rooms, 777 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Stewart's. New styles of Paris trimmed and plain patterns for sale. Dressmaking in all its branches executed with neatness and elegance of fit, taste, and design, which cannot fail to please, and at reasonable prices.

GOING TO EUROPE.

CLERGYMEN wishing to go to Europe—and there are thousands who have such good wishes—should read the advertisement of Rev. Henry R. Waite, in another column.

SNYDER'S SYRINGE.

RECOMMENDED by all physicians who have seen them as the best in use. For full particulars send to W. H. BIBBINS & Co., Lock Drawer 142, Bridgeport, Conn.

"WHO WILL SUFFER?"—It is now 25 years since Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment was put before the public—warranting it to cure Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest—and it never has failed. Sold by Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial, and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by druggists.

IN THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET are combined Health, Cleanliness, and Comfort. Send to 36 Dey Street, New York, for descriptive pamphlet.

BUY Electro Silicon, a natural production. The best article for polishing silver-plated ware, etc. Noted by druggists, jewelers, house-furnishing and grocery stores.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—Do you keep Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor always in the house? If not, purchase a box and try it. It never fails to cure burns, scalds, cuts, and all diseases of the skin. Twenty-five cents.

RUPTURES

radically cured by Thorn-cutite appliances. Patented in France, England, and America. DR. A. FOLLOW, office 291 Sixth Ave., N. Y., over the drug-store.

CATARRH.—LOCKWOOD'S CURE.—Sure Remedy. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Address Rev. R. B. Lockwood Hudson City, N. J.

DIED.

WAITE.—March 16th, of apoplexy, at her husband's residence, in the village of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N. Y., Mrs. A. Maria Waite, wife of Rev. H. H. Waite, pastor of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Waite deceased was born in Jefferson Co., Aug. 5th, 1825, where she was reared and married to her deceased husband, then pastor of the church in that place. Dec. 23d, 1847, and subsequently became the mother of four daughters and one son, who now survive her.

Her parents were devotedly pious; her father was an elder in the then Presbyterian church of that place. At the age of fourteen she made a public profession of religion, uniting herself to the church of her parents.

Her life has ever been true to its early religious consecration. Earnest, active, capable, and efficient, she has never failed in the faithful discharge of all the varied duties that have fallen to her lot as daughter, wife, and mother in the domestic relations, and as the associate of a pastor, a Sunday-school teacher, and a churchmember in her social religious relations.

She was characterized by a radiant cheerfulness of disposition, a comprehensive judgment, a self-forgetting helpfulness toward others, and a serene, steady patience, not only in fortitude and forbearance, but in perseverying effort, as tested by the trials accessory incident to her lot as a wife and associate of a minister of the Gospel.

Last April she had her first stroke of apoplexy, which paralyzed her left side. She recovered partially from this; only to be finally and fatally paralyzed by a second stroke, which terminated her life in less than three days from the time of its occurrence.

She was unable to speak after the second stroke; but her mind, except by signs, by pressing the hand of her husband, clasping him to her, still felt the presence of Christ to the question whether she was resigning and giving her substantial grace in her closing hours, she sent a like assurance of affection to a dear son, now in the army, and with a like message of love, communicated by signs.

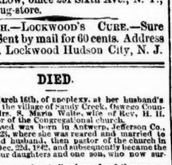
The funeral services were attended by the people of his congregation and some from a former congregation, with the kindest manifestation of sympathy with their pastor and his family in their bereavement. An able and impressive sermon was preached by Rev. James Douglas, of Pulaski.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR CLERGYMEN AND AUTHORS.

SERMON PAPER, four sizes, perforated flat sheets, with covers. Also, Ruled and STENCILED Papers, for pencil, with cases. AUTHORS' and EDITORS' perforated MANUSCRIPT COVERS. Samples and prices sent free. Morgan's Patent Reservoir Mucilage and Inkstands. MORGAN ENVELOPE CO., Springfield, Mass.

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take a small portion cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.



IOWA SECURITY

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN JASPER COUNTY, IOWA. The central and one of the best counties in the state.

THIRTY complete abstracts of titles in the county.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable semi-annually in New York; and all expenses paid by borrower. Address

THOMAS ARTHUR,
Cashier of First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every form of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and tissues of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. *Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Pimples on the Tongue, Chancres, Chancroid, Ulcerous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Rose Rash, Tetter, Scurfiness, Coppery Colored Spots, Copper Colored Blotches, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, Sallowness, Barber's Itch, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Humors, Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague, Piles, blind or bleeding, Consumption, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Ophthalmia, and sore or weak Eyes, Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza, Whooping-Cough, Violent coughs, Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, Ear Discharges, Impaired hearing, Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings, General Debility, physical weakness, Dropsy and scanty Secretions, Sick-Stomach, sickness from intoxication, Kidney-Disease, &c., &c.*

Nor only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excite a healthy vital agency in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 19 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BAVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and womb, for nineteen years. "There was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Sarsaparilla, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twenty years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and to-day is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twenty years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. Refer this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH E. KNAPP.

Price $1 per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY

The Independent.

ELIOT: THE OUTLAW OF THE FOREST.

VII. LIGHT AND SHADOWS.

BY WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

A LOAD of weariness!
And shall I drag it hence? I loathe the thought.
Must I destroy a life in order to save mine?
I'm almost at the cave (not home) at last.
There breathes no home to me o'er life's lone wave.
The door half open; so there's some within.
And she comes forth—a female, verily.
Now I can scan her—wondrously antique,
Stooping and scant of weight, and with a staff
Attuning her frail postures. I'll touch her quietly,
And then conduct her in the den again.
Her voice:
"I am your debtor. 'Tis your home.
I tried your deer-skin couch. Surely, I found
Sweet visions there of sleep. Early the morn
I loitered out, plucking strong roots and herbs
Spiced for decoction and for sovereign cures,
Things that amuse these woods, and white-oak bark—
That is a powerful remedy. I tottered on,
Till overhead the vagrant, laughing sun
Had spilled his aureate license o'er the vault.
[In age the sun god smites my wrinkled brow).
And far I lingered on. I dearly love
The woods, and sometimes tell them at the farm
That I could nothing better ask of life
Than, as a wanderer, down the woods to roam.
The spicy odors would appease my sense,
And by their keen promotion fill my thoughts
With a more sinewy aspect. Light my feet
Then danced along the bed of time-strewn leaves,
The forest loom twines in perennial carpet.
I might seem young those days. The crafty air
Would hazard with my bones, and risk his suit
On the persussion of my new-laid youth.
Friend, I surmise that here you dwell too blest,
Glad 'mid the soft seclusion of the trees;
And you maintain traditional respect,
Coined for high places and for whirling streams,
The death-shroud of the rainbow, where he paints
Devices o'er his tombstone manifold.
At early sunrise you must love to kneel
And lift the prayer: 'Oh, God of love! of life!'
But what a fount of loveliness is this,
Each morn surrendered to uncounted bliss;
Record of perfect tones that thrill the air
With thy warm flashing cymbal-dance of hope.
Chasten this heart. I kneel. Take, take my life,
And bathe it in thy peace, thy silent sun
So softly pours across yon mountain's breast.
And, like a lawn of pure diaphanous good,
Embalm it with thy mercy!
"A hermit here
Or fasting penitent might fitly dwell,
And greet the heavenly carols in the sigh
Of the soft-falling echo from the brook,
That murmurs moisture to the grateful trees.
Our thoughts are sweet in solitude,
And most at eve. There is a twilight faith
Would steal the foulest wrong, and bear it cleansed
Into the Invisible Presence; staunch the sore
And with the floating glow that stills the west
In its euphonious cradle of the spheres,
Touched in the love of all things, cure the soul
Of every dark emotion. Life brings care.
We love, we are deceived—most in ourselves.
Our plans forsake us. They were too ill laid.
The dread omniscient wand that opes the tomb
Touches her forehead, and the loved one falls.
(Heaven was not Heaven before.) I think that ill
Bears, like a vase of beauty carved with skill
In high-born figures of Palladian art,
A homely storax that embalms our stars.
Come weal or woe, come fame or ignominy,
Weaving our colors, dark or bright the thread,
There is a base within us, something given,
More than all things without, may scar or stain.
If this be not called Heaven, I deem it called
By its inferior title, as it rates
The low inhabitant of sin and shame,
With true Olympian wealth, banishes pain,
Makes desolation friendly, knits the skein
Of our all-raveled hangings, smooth and fair.
I must away! I scent the evening air!"
What, gone?
Such words of life fled off her liquid tongue,
I could nor speak nor think. I'll note her trace.
'Twas there she meant to go. I see her not.
No one! I heard a voice! What's here? This veil.
She left a veil upon the stones, of gauze,
And now it floats, and on the hem letters:
"Fly, youth, fly!" Now the firelight touches it.
It brightens fast. A speechless form arises—
My mother! Then 'twas she who raised my dream.
Mother, long lost, forgive thy erring son!
If in that awful realm the spirit hold
Communion with the past, or mortal thought,
Feel for thy son, thy wretched, homeless son,
Doomed to unsated penance for his sins.
Feel with the mercy which thou hadst on earth
For all his failings. Raise him to thyself!
She fades. The spirit's risen, the veil is air.
"Fly, youth, fly!" The same as Meister's warning.
It is too late for flight; the wind is loud,
I hear the forest creaking in its shroud.
The shadow of the torrent drowns the glen!
And, then, that fisherman?
Could he have been a spy shot from the town
To watch my movements? For he asked me thrice
As to my privilege in the idle woods,
And how I dragged the leaden hours along.
He spake of Nature. Said there was to him,
Eating humanity, a hollow there.
I felt his thought. I marvel at his words.
The same old things I said this many a year.
I judge he was the shadow of myself,
Fretted to space on weary monologue.
I kept his words: "Here, in this sylvan shade,
Alone, always alone, dim as my thoughts,
Wondering at that which chiefly went before,
Wondering at that which mostly is to come.
I find myself attempting at the bud
The inner life of Nature—what men call
By that insidious title. Without man
Or human life to cheer me in the dark,
That thing called Nature (if it be a thing)
Shrinks into paint. All is so shallow there,
These bankrupt days of time, loose as a fly,
Rather than beg my dole from Nature's dish,
Procrastinated on her solitudes,
Pray let me die a thousand deaths of pain.
How credulous was my youth, when feeling danced
Elastic in my veins, and I prepared
To hymn the deep oblivion of the groves
Of Nature—whate'er its name—the some-what there,
The promise and design I cannot steal.
Struck in confusion from the light of sense,
I call myself a man, and am the puppet
Of a cheating show."
My brain is turning!
My reason lowers! That specter of the stream,
And those poor children's voices that I hear,
And that pale girl, with her soft, flossy hair,
A soft, pink blush across her waxen cheeks,
Who spoke for them: "Father! We love you still!
Oh! do not curse us, your poor children still,
Though in the forest, in an outlaw's cave,
You dimly dwell, and nevermore our eyes
Shall see your mournful form, drenched in your tears,
And nevermore our tender hands shall part
Your clotted hair away, and bring your joys to view.
Father! though we are parted for this life,
And only in the grave can ever meet,
We love you still. Our hearts are quite the same,
Still yours, and all that make our hearts is yours.
And she, our mother, resolute and pure,
Ne'er ceased to cherish you, nor ceased to love.
And we shall come to you once more in life,
Once ere you go from hence. Once more to hear
Our childish voices as you used before
These days of parting fell upon our love."
Was that a song?
Or the light infant—lisping of the year,
Rocked in the leafy garniture of spring?
There seems a searching inquest at the heart
Of this sad panorama. At the door
He lingers still—that fisherman I mean.
He speaks again: "Come! Come and fly with me!
This mausoleum of the mind is death.
Come! let us fly and touch the dreams of France,
Where gay Garonne pours forth her lively dance,
And dare the meadows that destroy old Rome,
Admire the stone-pines leaning o'er her hills,
And bright Cycladean suns, all wine and figs,
Shall steep our noontide fancies for their hour.
Such closeness is this cave I cannot breath,
All specters haunting here, and this most dull
And gray predicament of thought." Then ceased.
I voyaged once. He must have tracked my road.
I read or dreamed that sometimes ere men die
There comes a figure like themselves, and blabs
Of things they did or suffered in their lives.
To that intent the shadow speaks. That sigh
The owl again is humming from his tower,
Ancient and dark upon the tall pine's dome,
His gossip since some months; and this last sprite;
And that cold Hecuba who twitched the herbs;
There are strange things in life. I never guessed
I should become the property of ghosts,
Chime with the scanty brethren of the tomb,
And take moralities from their weak eyes.
How loud the rapid roars; the wind has veered.
Raised off the generous sea, the salt-fed breeze
Loans its luxuriance to our bankrupt main.
I see the bay softly with islands rimmed,
The dark old fort, the wave with vessels that wind is but the shadow of my thoughts.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN PRUSSIA.

In a former letter I spoke of the necessity of going to the very roots of political and social organization in Prussia, in order to understand why the church and school question now agitates the country to its very center. The basis of the political, religious, and social constitution of Prussia—or, if you please, the unit of organization—is the *Gemeinde*. This term—which when applied to a church may denote either the congregation of worshipers or the parishioners of a minister, and in a general social or civil sense may denote a community or the commonalty—is here to be taken in a territorial sense, for the collective inhabitants of a given area or district, which, however, are contemplated as included within the church in that district. Here every man is born presumptively a member of some religious communion; and, as by nature one can enter into human society only by the door of the family, so here, by custom also, the church stands in relation with the state only by the door of the church, his baptismal record being his original title to citizenship. The *Gemeinde* answers very nearly to the parish—*i. e.*, to the population of a parochial district in England; and, as in England this may contain within its limits churches of various names and faiths, it would be difficult to find its exact equivalent in the United States. Dr. Tellkampf, in his recent work on the reform of the *Gemeinde* administration, after the pattern of the town-meeting in New England, makes the *Gemeinde* the equivalent of the village; the *Gesammt gemeinden*, or a group of adjacent *gemeinden*, the equivalent of township; the *Grafschaft* the equivalent of a county or shire. But the *Gemeinde* seems to answer more nearly to a school-district or a borough, as a basis for the classification of citizens.

Every *Gemeinde* has its common school or schools (*volks schule*), sustained by the state, but hitherto also under the supervision of the church of the *Gemeinde*, the parochial priest or pastor being school inspector; that is to say, where the *Gemeinde* was Catholic the *volks* school would take the Catholic type, where it was Protestant the Protestant type, though in each case, in the spirit of toleration, provision would be made for instructing the children of the minority in their own confession. This confessional teaching, or the supervision of it, had been so long conceded to the church, as a matter of convenience or of privilege, that the clergy had come to assume it as a prerogative, and thus the education of the people formed a sort of joint partnership of the church and state.

Here came in two principles in which the Prussian philosophy of society and of government is deeper and broader than any we have begun to build upon in the American States, excepting, perhaps, in Massachusetts. The first of these principles is *Persönlichkeit*, the second is *Schulzwang*. The first, Personality, is applied in the United States to the rights of the adult man; but here in Prussia it applies to the rights of the child, as having within him all the possibilities of manhood—rights of which his parents cannot be suffered to deprive him, through poverty, ignorance, neglect, nor any other cause, since thereby they would deprive the state of a *person*, who should be qualified for all the functions of the citizen. Here, not in poetry alone, but in the legal provisions for his training, "the child is father to the man." The Prussian conception of liberty is, that because of this sacred *Persönlichkeit* the child must have opened to him and provided for him by the state these three possibilities or opportunities: the possibility of a free development, through the *Gemeinde*, with its immunities, activities, and institutions, to all which he is born an inheritor; the possibility of knowledge, through school privileges; and the possibility or opportunity of religion, through the confessional teaching—in other words, that the whole personality of the future man shall be developed in activity, in knowledge, and in virtue.

To this end comes in the second principle—the *Schulzwang*—*i. e.*, compulsory attendance at school. The state says to the parent: This child is not to be the toy of your house, the drudge of your toils, the tool of your passions, the victim of your vices or your caprices. This child is a person, who has inherent in him certain rights of humanity, certain rights and possibilities in the future, of which you shall not deprive him. This child is a person, and has capacities and powers upon which I, the state, have a claim for the citizen of the future; therefore, to school he *must* go from six to fourteen, and there be taught knowledge, morality, and obedience to authority. After that, I, the state, will provide higher schools, to which he *may* go if he wishes to pursue knowledge. And by and by there is another school into which again he *must* go—the army—where he shall bring all his previous training into the service of the state, for its honor and defense. Such are the underlying principles, and to these must be added usages and traditions immemorable. But through the varying characteristics of the *Gemeinde*, and the influence of local causes in a nation made up, as is known, of diverse races and manifold conquests and annexations, there had come to be anomalies and almost contradictions in the school system, especially in the supervision of confessional teaching. With the expansion of the country and the growing spirit of national unity it was desirable that a uniform law should govern the *volks* schools; but this could be had only through unity of administration, and this again must proceed from the state. Here was a logical tendency of events toward the divorcement of church and school. This result was precipitated by the zeal of the Ultramontanes for Romanizing the schools, and teaching the dogmas of the Vatican Council as a part of the Catholic confession. This the state could not suffer, and it was causing trouble among the two divisions in the Catholic Church; and, hence, the knot which bound the school to the church was cut by the sword of the state. The new law places the administration of the schools entirely in the hands of the state, upon the same basis for the whole country. The Ultramontanes are clamorous against it; and the old Orthodox insist that a positive confession shall be taught in the schools. For a time there will be compromises; but the state will never give up the *Schulzwang*, and in the end confessional teaching must be abandoned.

ÆGYPTER.

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, March, 1872.

Literary Department.

DANTESQUE REFLECTIONS.*

THE title of the book which Miss Rossetti has contributed to the Dantesque literature is, perhaps unintentionally, a curious type of the double-meaning mysticism which more than anything else in the "*Commedia*" has developed coramentators; for if any one has lived in the shadow of the great Tuscan it is Miss Rossetti, one of a family of Dante students. Her father was an Italian poet of by no means unrecognized position, and his chief delight, after those patriotic duties whose performance caused him to transplant his *cultus* to English air, was to be a student and expounder of his great compatriot. His views, however, were more involved and mystical than those which his daughter has given as the sum of years of study of her subject; a study directed by more common sense and a more familiar knowledge than most of the commentaries on Dante, and at the same time directed largely to the difficulties which lie in the way of the English-reading student of the poet, unacquainted with those details of history and those felicities of the language which the native commentators, intent on profound research and stupendous discovery, do not reckon worthy of notice.

The Dante expounders of the mystical school have in general the tendency so to overlay the text with glosses, and hide the plain meaning of the poetry in its mythical, theological, and political meanings, that, in following them, that which is divinest in the "*Commedia*" is lost. They (being commentators and dilaters) forget, or never knew, that the very nature of pure imagination is to suggest infinitude of meaning and application, not intentionally so much as unknowingly. And this not only because the imagination is the great central faculty, and acts from motives and stimuli which the more superficial reason cannot control or comprehend, even in the poet's own mind; but the imagination, in proportion to its large and healthy in its action, must be fed by the largest study and knowledge and sustained by the most unfailing intellectual activity. All the great imaginative minds give this quality to their work, that it suggests in every detail the infinite relations and interpretations which the divine work has. Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, Turner, like Dante, possessing that grand type of imagination, suggest to all their commentators infinitudes of thought of which they in working never dreamed, and yet which spring naturally from the central and comprehensive character of their minds.

Besides this, Dante had a singular love of the mystical and symbolical, which not only gave a tone to his imagination, but, doubtless, disposed him to follow out the lead it gave, without having aimed at this symbolism primarily. It is impossible to reconcile imaginative conditions with didactic; and to suppose a poet an intentional allegorist is to deny that involuntary evolution of the images which is the characteristic and infallible token of pure imagination, and which makes, more than any other difference of kind, the distinction between the "*Commedia*" and "Pilgrim's Progress." The essential of imaginative imagery is that it shall seem to the intellectual perception of its subject to be real, objective vision, as, indeed, the common parlance makes it—vision—things *par excellence* seen; and, if the mind consciously modifies the images to suit an ulterior purpose, the imaginative charm is at the instant broken and the vision maimed and distorted.

To Dante, in whom the love of the mystical is a passion, and the quest of it a habit of thought as constant as thought itself, the very contemplation of these images, colored by his temperament, must have suggested meanings and undermeanings; and so the poem throws out continually those hints of involved signification which seem to confirm the views of the allegorists, while, in fact, they only prove that the imaginative verity (if the tautology may be permitted) of the poem is so complete that Dante himself moralized, speculated, and sought out the double meaning and allegorical connections, as he would have done in reference to a dream.

Miss Rossetti speaks of what she happily calls the "ambiguity" of Dante—"an ambiguity, however, not hazy, but prismatic, and therefore not really perplexing"; and further on she says: "It is scarcely less difficult to determine what is not than what is in Dante. The prismatic character before noticed in particular passages belongs still more to this marvelous work as a whole, and according to each one's tone of mind and groove of thought will be to a great extent the contemplation based upon it. A second Dante alone could confidently exclude any sense not intrinsically unworthy of the first." The image of prismatic dispersion applies, however, not only to Dante, but to all works of pure imagination, and every new commentator will find some new interpretation; but to change all these meanings on the intuition of Dante would be to expect the sun to be light and prism at once. It is contrary to all we know of the operations of imagination and the character of didactic poetry to suppose otherwise than that he made his poem as poem purely. If, besides, he came to symbolize and personify, it was because he followed his mystical tendencies in fancying impersonations and finding symbols in the spirit of the pagandom which his religion was still, with the addition of some spiritual abstractions borrowed from Christianity.

This point of the essentially pagan character of the "*Commedia*," which seems undeniable when we study the spirit as well as the imagery of the "*Commedia*," its mythology, personality, and its Hades conception of the other world, Miss Rossetti, with others of the commentators of Dante, does not realize. In fact, the Christianity of Dante's day was (as certain forms of it to day are) but a name-changeling with the pagan theology, vivified by a deeper conviction of immortality and the eternity of love. Dante's science, his morality, his views were essentially of the same school as Plato's and that of Antoninus, only tinged more tragically by the gloomy, vengeful, and devil-ridden teachings of the Church; and these molded the types which imagination used. The central, immortal motive of the poem was his absorbing devotion to Beatrice, and his desire to reach her in the Paradise where she waited him—no dry abstraction of mystic philosophy; and, while he waited, his imagination went before, to wile away the time, if not to explore the way. A bitter partisan, and, doubtless, more or less a bigot, he spun threads of politics and ecclesiastics into his story, because he hated well and loved well; and he had foreordained all his enemies to be damned, and all his friends to be saved. We may amuse ourselves *ad infinitum* in finding hidden somethings in the "*Commedia*"; but it seems to us that when we go further than this, in forcing on it intended significations, we multiply our difficulties by every interpretation we add.

Miss Rossetti's book not merely explains the "*Commedia*," but Dante himself; and, though she has not entirely avoided what seems to us the capital error in commenting Dante—over-refining in explanation; and though she places by far too high an estimate on "the profit accruing to the soul which, through the medium of that chain of visions wherein Dante's colossal intellect has embodied its conceptions, contemplates truths the most momentous, spiritual, and ennobling that can engage the thoughts of man"; in general, she is too much inclined to value what must be considered the least poetic side of the "*Commedia*"—the theological. But she by no means dwells on it to the weakening of her office as commentator. Her plan she gives as very simple: "After in some degree setting forth what Dante's universe is as a whole, and what autobiography and history shows his life experience to have been, I proceed to expound in greater detail—here and there unavoidably with slight repetition—the physical and moral theories on which his Three Worlds are constructed, and to narrate, now in his own words, now in a prose summary, the course of his stupendous pilgrimage. As in this narrative my objects are mainly to carry on his autobiography, to study his character, to be spiritualized by his spirit and upborne on his wings—also, though subordinately, to exemplify his treatment of the subjects above enumerated—the extracts are such as seem to me best suited to promote these ends."

To the student of Dante who can ill afford the search of authorities at first hand, and the elaboration of his cosmic, theological, and historical systems—which demand, in fact, that prolonged and enthusiastic study which Miss Rossetti has given it—her promise is completely fulfilled. Terse, clear, admirably written, as lucid as the subject permits, it gives all that the reader of Dante, either in English or Italian, cares to know; and even for the more careless reader, who would be unlikely to follow Dante's self through the mazes of his other world, the book gives a *resumé*, with ample indications of all that is needful to comprehend the grand myth. If her explanations are sometimes needlessly refined, and her sympathies sometimes too mediæval, as her language is sometimes too strongly tinged with the tone of expression which most American readers will regard as foreignism—ritualistic, at least—they are never vague, and never incomplete, when any data exist whereon to complete them.

To some readers of Dante the unquestioning acceptation of religious views which all who incline to philosophical acceptation of the spiritual existence reject such passages as the following will seem trivial: "The two hosts (Paradise, xxx, 42–45) are, of course, the angels and the saints; but commentators are not unanimous in deciding which is referred to as wearing the same aspects that will be seen at the Last Judgment. Some think the angels are meant; *this view is not only based on indisputable fact*, but is also favored," etc. To talk of indisputable facts in such a relation is, indeed, mediæval. If anything alleged of the other world is indisputable or undisputed, this certainly is not so. But, if Miss Rossetti accepts the facts of faith for very facts too often for speculative readers, she will, at least, be all the fitter to appreciate and, in one sense, to elucidate Dante, seeing with his eyes and believing more than we with his belief.

The diagrams with which the intricate cosmology of Dante is explained will be found most serviceable; and we venture to say that, without such aid, very few readers of the "*Commedia*" will retain any clear idea of the whole scope of the poem, read it as carefully and as often as they may. With them we may without confusion "enter the grieving realm."

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

WE wonder whether there are any Sunday-school books which are seed books for children's minds. This voluminous literature is wholly modern; and as yet its fruits remain to be proved. Perhaps some superior person, now a child in Sunday-school, may yet arise who shall say: "This book or that book planted the germs of my work. From that author came my first conscious thought of duty and life." We do not yet recognize such books, if there are any such. Meantime, we will notice a few whose moral and religious tone is unexceptionable and even gently stimulating.

The Veil on the Heart, by Miss L. L. Phelps, has some good insight into character. The scenes are those of a New England village at the time of our war with the South. The plot is simple and the details are natural. The heroine, Ruth, "suffers and is strong," but not submissive. Her introversion and self-analysis are natural to the thoughtful woman of New England, and she shares the burdened consciences of such natures, but finds rest at last. (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.)

We doubt the merit of such books as *The Metville Family*. It is not well to talk to children about infidels or infidelity. Any child large enough to trouble himself with doubts of the inspiration of the Scriptures and the reality of Christ's life would not be quieted by this book, but must examine authorities for himself; and younger children should not have such doubts put into their minds. Authors should remember that children walk safely over snow-crust where men break through at every step; and it is never best to give the bane for the sake of furnishing the antidote. Still there is no harm in the book, and there may be minds whom it would satisfy. (Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Breed.)

Posie is a story of an English child who struggling with selfishness without becoming morbid or discouraged. We think that other little girls who have the same enemy to fight will like to read about her. (Boston: Israel P. Warren.)

Grace Greenwood has turned into bright dramatic prose fourteen of the old ballads that for years have charmed old folks and children. We are afraid that no one will thank her for her labor, as old folks and children generally prefer the rhymed forms of the old ballads. The work is probably as well done as it can be done, but seems a vain attempt to put modern dress on old figures. Swallow-tail coats over statues of romantic knights in armor would be just as appropriate. (J. R. Osgood & Co.)

Nine Years Old is a collection of stories which are written with grace and freedom and enter fully into child-life and childthought. It is a thoroughly wholesome book for little folks, and the incidents are such as happen all the time to busy children in a family where they are truly loved and wisely governed. We think that children will read it with relish. (Macmillan & Co.)

All children who like rhyme will like *Picture Poems*, by Marian Douglass. She may be called the Ann and Jane Taylor of 1872. Those writers dealt more with habits, and wrote their verses from an ethical standpoint; but Miss Douglass's "Kitty" and "Little Molly" are just in the style of their "Rhymes for Infant Minds," which were a Godsend to their generation of children. But she also introduces children lovingly to birds and ants and mice, and teaches them a healthy enjoyment of the natural creation. Her versification is careful and musical; and, though the book is not nearly equal to Christina Rossetti's "Nursery Rhymes," we will not find fault with this pretty attempt to sing to the child-world. Some of the illustrations really help out the verses, and the book is handsomely published by J. R. Osgood & Co.

E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen is a member of Parliament who writes stories for his children. When shall we find an American member of Congress doing such work? His short stories are charming; but the longer one, *Puss Cat Mew*, that gives its name to the present book, is long-winded and rambling. We advise readers to skip this and begin in the middle. It is refreshing to hear at this season of the year that colds in fairyland run so fast that nobody can catch them. (Harper & Brothers.)

Jack Hazard and His Fortunes, by J. T. Trowbridge, (J. R. Osgood & Co.), and *The Vagabond*, by Mrs. F. Marshall Ward, (New York: T. Whittaker), deal with the same struggle with birth and circumstance that often happens in our free country. Jack Hazard succeeds, and "Timmy" is lost for this life. The last is the most pathetic story, but the boys will like Jack Hazard the best.

The August Stories (Harper & Bros.) and *Water and Land* (Dodd & Mead) are, like Jacob Abbott's other books, readable and lively.

Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe, pictured by L. Frölich and narrated by Charlotte M. Yonge, is a charming book for children, giving them information respecting certain facts of foreign countries, in a way that they will understand and enjoy. Miss Yonge has quick insight and sympathy with child nature, and her touches of humor and pathos will please older eyes than those that will study the nice pictures. (Macmillan & Co.)

A Boy's Travels Round the World is a diary kept by a son of Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self Help." It is good writing for a boy who was but 16 years old at the time of his travels, and other boys will find it profitable to record their adventures and experiences in the same way. (Harper & Bros.)

Fables for Little Folks, Oakhurst, and *Laurence Liston, Jr.* are pretty stories for younger children. (New York: De Witt C. Lent & Co.) *A Wreath of Smoke, Christian Mother*, and *Judge Branard's Infantry* are not worth much. They are respectively published by Robert Carter & Bros., M. H. Mallory, Hartford, and Albert Martien, Philadelphia. Nor can we make any more favorable estimate of a little book entitled *One Hundred and Thirty Comic Dialogues*. (Dick & Fitzgerald.)

—"The needs of a future age," said Mr. R. H. Horne, "must be supplied by future genius, because to see too far in advance is just so much intellectual activity projected into the air. Nothing can be done with it; and the only result is the ridicule, persecution, or utter neglect of the day." We will not here enter into the question whether Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews's *Universology* is a work destined to supply the needs of a future age. Certain it is, however, that we have never seen a more striking case of what, at the present writing and to our poor faculties, seems the projection of intellectual activity "into the air." The amount of labor and of thought that has been bestowed upon this book is enormous; and its purpose is the most far-reaching and radical that any author could contemplate. It is no less than to found the science of all sciences, to reconcile all religions, to announce the ultimate laws of thought, life, and development. *Universology* claims to be, if not the last word upon the universe, the first word of the ultimate science, beyond which the human mind can hope to go no further.

But what has been accomplished in this ambitious effort? Mr. Andrews's claims are stated with sufficient clearness and power to induce the eager reader to believe that the secrets of the universe are really to be looked for in these pages, and to make the cautious reader inquire gravely what manner of man is here. To this question we may answer as follows, according to such moderate light as we have gained from a somewhat protracted inquiry into the system. Here is an intellect of extraordinary power and weight projecting itself into the air. Here are deep insights coupled with generalizations so broad that they are meaningless. Here are social theories proposed for immediate adoption that will only be feasible, if ever, after centuries shall have passed. Here are great natural powers, without training; and brilliant suggestions, but not a system. Here are good and serviceable thoughts masquerading under such a ponderous, repulsive, and unnecessary vocabulary of newly-devised technical terms as before this publication eye had not seen, nor ear heard, and, as we may add, it will never enter into the heart or the mouth of man to utter. No man, unless it were Lavoisier, ever needed more than a dozen new words for the expression of his thought. Mr. Andrews employs hundreds. This, the largest recent labor which enthusiasm has dictated, is a work so extravagant in its conception and so deterrent in its form that it is in danger of supplying little more than the theme of a jest to the critic and to the few readers who may venture to attempt reading this extraordinary book.

We are not of those who are inclined to make fun of *Universology*. The claim is too serious, and is based upon too much patient work for us to laugh at what is here presented. Its method is, in a word, that of universal analogy. Whatever things display, or seem to display, a mutual analogy, are held by Mr. Andrews to be essentially related. But the author gives us no criterion by which to distinguish essential from superficial analogies. In point of toilsome execution, painful proof-reading, and elaborate indexing, no recent American publication can compare with the present one. But, while these tithes are faithfully paid to the readers of this book, we cannot assure them that they will find in it the weightier matters of the law. Some future thinker may discover in this strange volume the germs of the universal science; and the reader of to-day cannot fail to perceive that here is more than ordinary, though misguided power. But we, at least, cannot be certain that Mr. Andrews has yet founded an Universology. (New York: Dion Thomas.)

—In numbers the Lutherans now hold the third place among Protestants in this country. But the Lutheran Church here is not an unit. It consists of three main divisions, besides *disjecta membra*. For convenience, we label these divisions Narrow, High, and Broad. The first is German, and seeks to remain so, deserving no future. The third is American, but holds its confessions with some laxity. The second is represented by Dr. Chas. P. Krauth, the author of the present handsome volume upon *The Conservative Reformation and its Theology*. Prof. Krauth clings to the old confessions, but claims that "the Lutheranism of this country cannot be a mere feeble echo of any nationalized species of Lutheranism." Despite his disclaimer, we feel justified in applying to it, but in no invidious sense, the title "High Church." He is himself churchly, not denominational. Episcopalians, however, might be profited by reading what he says of their "church," in his preface.

The author is well known as a man of scholarship and general culture. In this volume he gives us decided convictions, reached through struggles and despite of early prejudices. There is a manliness in his confession that "they are largely counter to the prevailing theology of our time and our land." Surely they are; for he holds that the Lutheran Church, standing strictly upon its confessions, is "the most perfect assimilation and coordination of Conservatism and Radicalism," offering as the only representative of the Conservative Reformation a secure position between Romanism and the destructive tendencies of the age.

The volume opens with a brief sketch of the Reformation itself. Here the grace of style is most manifest, and parts of the chapter, entitled "Luther pictured by pencil and pen," are highly poetic. In the subsequent statement of the Lutheran Confessions, and especially in the latter half of the volume, where "the specific theology of the Conservative Reformation" is defined and defended, technicalities necessarily abound, and we are repeatedly reminded of Lutheran scholasticism. But the book is readable always. In the full discussion of the doctrine of the Lord's Supper the author disavows consubstantiation; but takes higher ground in regard to the objective sacramental presence than some strictly Lutheran theologians of Germany.

We have followed the writer's course of thought with interest, and we cordially endorse these graceful words: "Luther abides as a power for all time. His image casts itself upon the current of the ages, as the mountain mirrors itself in the river that winds at its foot—the mighty fixing itself immutably upon the changing." We respect the church that bears such fruit as this work and its author; but we fail to be convinced of the necessity of a return to confessional Lutheranism. Prof. Krauth's theory of the Church and her confessions seem to shut out the development he himself approves. The Lutheran view of the sacraments has borne fruit for centuries; and this fruit does not lead us to sympathize with those who hope for the prevalence of such views in America. On historical grounds we object to the conclusions here presented in a form largely historical. Because of our confidence in Luther's work, we reject theories which deny a sphere for another Luther. The author has a right, however, to criticise the prevalent ignorance in regard to so important a fact as Lutheranism; and we welcome his work, as adapted to give the much-needed information in a form so superior to the barbarous one in fashion among German writers. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

—Sir John Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times* is a book similar in character to the same author's work on "Prehistoric Man." It is composed of lectures upon such subjects as the bronze age, the ancient lake-dwellings of Switzerland, the Danish shell-mounds, caverns, North American archæology, modern savages, and the antiquity of man. A fuller account than that which the earlier work contained is given of the various relics of prehistoric times; and it will surprise some of our readers to learn that the Danish museums alone contain more than 30,000 specimens of flint implements that belong to an undated antiquity. The feature of the present work, however, is the amplification of the idea advanced in the earlier one, that in the savages of the present day we have a faithful picture of our own remote ancestry. Human history, argues Sir John, has been an ascent, and not a fall. Civilized nations are those which, favored by material and spiritual circumstances, have risen from the condition of the savage to their present state of high development. The savage is simply a case of arrested development, and remains to show us from what a humble origin we have come. In short, this volume, though heterogeneous in form, presents a great array of interesting and suggestive facts, and should be widely read. (D. Appleton & Co.)

—Krummacher's *David the King of Israel* is a vivid history of David and his times, drawn from a careful study of the Bible and enlivened by the devout and thoughtful suggestions of a well-known writer. Whoever wishes for a clear and coherent conception of a striking biblical personage will find it presented in this volume. The author weaves in, so far as practicable, the allusions of the Psalms, as well as the statements of the narrative. (Harper & Brothers.)

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated by J. Mahoney. 12mo, pp. 856. Harper & Bros.

The Woman's Kingdom. A Love Story. By the author of "John Halifax." 12mo, pp. 426. The Same.

First German Reader. By Geo. F. Comfort, A. M. 18mo, pp. 96. The Same.

"Good-bye, Sweetheart." A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 12mo, pp. 267. D. Appleton & Co.

Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home. By Harvard Taylor. 12mo, pp. 340. G. P. Putnam & Sons.

What to Do, and Why. Trades and Professions, and their Remunerations. Required for Each. By Nelson Sizer. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Mason, Baker & Pratt.

Creator and Creation. By Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., LL. D. 8vo, pp. 864. Lee & Shepard. $2 75

God-Man. By T. Townsend, D. D. 12mo, pp. 466. The same. 1 50

Three Years in a Man-Trap. By T. S. Arthur. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddard & Co.

Wild and Garden Flowers. The Culture of Flowers and Ornamental Plants for In-Door and Out-Door. Edited by Henry T. Williams. Price, $3. No. V.: H. T. Williams, "Horticultural" office.

A Noble Lord. Second volume of "Recollections of Linlithgow." By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. 18mo, pp. 238. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

An Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language. By Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D. Based on the 24th Edition of Dr. Kühner's Grammar. 12mo, pp. 360. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. 1 60

An Elementary Latin Grammar. Abridged from Elliot and Stinner's Manual. By Wm. R. Nichols. 12mo, pp. 287. The Same. 1 50

Littell's Living Age. No. CXII. 8vo, pp. 624. Littell & Gay.

The History of Herodotus. Revised. By W. H. Blakesley. 2 vols., 12mo, in 1. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Adventures of Pallip. By W. H. Thackeray. 2 vols., 12mo, in 1. Illustrated. Same author and publisher.

Black Robes. Sketches of Missions and Missionaries on the Border. By Robert P. Nevin. 12mo, pp. 336. The same.

Little Sunbeams. By Joanna H. Mathews, author of "The Bessie Books." Series of 6 vols., 16mo. Robert Carter & Bros.

Lionel the Cadet; or, Under the Russian Tree. By L. A. Boncrieff. 16mo, pp. 256. The same.

Dansbach's New Collection of Sacred Music. Pp. 192. Philadelphia: Dansbach.

A Lady's Life Among the Mormons. By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse. 12mo, pp. 322. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. American News Co.

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The Independent.

A SPRING CAROL.

BY SARA H. BROWNE.

I am coming—hurrah! from the Southern regions;
I'm hurrying onward as fast as I may;
The tread and tramp of my mustering legions
All ready to follow in long array.

With the flap and flutter of dusky pinions,
The screaming snow-geese lead in the van,
Eager and strong for those dear dominions
That never are sought by the monster-man!

And, following fast with the sunny weather
That melts the snowbank and mellows the air,
Come birds of all size and song and feather
And music and life are everywhere.

I have called to the daisies and dandelions;
I can hear them stirring under the sod.
I have breathed on the trees, and their buds and scions
Are swelling like Aaron's ancient rod.

Then hurrah! and hurrah! for the March winds hollow!
I have sent them forth to prepare the way
For the troops and trains that will shortly follow,
To bring up the Season's Holiday!

Ye that have ears, I pray you listen;
Ye that have eyes, I pray you look;
And treasure, each hour, the changing lesson
Taught by the Springtime from Nature's book!

Farm and Garden.

DWARFS AND STANDARD PEARS.

BY P. T. QUINN.

There is probably no subject that properly belongs under the head of horticulture that has been more freely discussed within the past few years than that of the relative merits of dwarf and standard pear trees for garden or orchard planting. When the Angers quince was first introduced into this country as a suitable stock to bud pears upon, it was taken for granted, without experience or inquiry, that this new stock would soon bring about a revolution in pear culture; and, instead of having to wait a quarter of a century for pears to produce a crop, with this new method a crop of pears could be raised as soon almost as a crop of raspberries. So quickly did this dwarf doctrine take root in the minds of our most intelligent fruit men that no one seemed to stop and examine the subject with the care and wisdom that so important a matter would seem to require. The news was sent abroad by the agricultural and horticultural journals of the time into every nook and corner, giving the glad tidings that by using the quince root for pears the obstacles in its culture were removed, and those who in the future would plant pears would in a few years enjoy the fruit from their own planting, instead of planting for the coming generation. So alluring were such statements, and so generally were they believed among those who were interested in fruit culture, that but few missed the whirlwind created by this new doctrine. Among hundreds of others, I very soon became a convert to this new practice of raising pears. I straightway went to work in preparing ground in the very best way to plant dwarfs, not by the dozen or hundred, but by the thousand. When ready for planting, the trees were selected with care, planted and pruned under my own supervision, and everything done to encourage a healthy growth of wood. The spaces between the rows of trees were cropped with vegetables for five or six years from the time of planting, and liberal dressings of manure were applied during these years, to supply the wants of the vegetables as well as the trees.

In planting these trees the union of the pear and quince was, as a rule, covered about four inches below the surface, when the ground was settled. For a few years everything seemed to look favorable. The most of the trees made a good growth of wood—enough, at least, to give encouragement that, with proper care of the trees, the experiment would prove a success. A number of the varieties came into bearing the third year from the time of planting, small trees producing six or eight pears, and sometimes twice that number. But, while I enjoyed this early bearing and encouraged it, I soon learned that this premature bearing weakened the growth, and in many cases stunted the trees so effectually that for four or five years I could not succeed in getting any more new wood made. This early bearing of the dwarf tree doctrine I was forced to pay for, for the reason named, and made up my mind that, in growing pears for profit, for five years from the time of planting no fruit should be allowed on the trees. Get growth, vigor, and surface of tree, and secure fruit. The next drawback that I found with my young dwarf trees was that every now and then one of them would be blown over, breaking off at the union between the pear and quince. This experience was provoking, not only in the loss of the tree but it made a break in the row or square, and it occurred from one cause and another so often that the rows became irregular on the square unsightly. I kept them, however, doing all that I knew how to improve my condition, still believing in dwarfs and my final success. But finally I was forced, from many years' trial and very conclusive evidence, to make the following statement, giving my experience with dwarfs: After fourteen years of practical experience with pears and their culture, having had under my charge part of that time more than a hundred varieties, including all the leading kinds, planted on well-prepared soil, I have come to the conclusion—contrary to my former views—that, with a single exception, the culture of the dwarf in the orchard is a failure. This conclusion is not the result of a few years' investigation; it has extended over many years. As a fact after fact presented itself, I was slow to accept them as conclusive until it became so apparent that to hold out any longer would be obstinacy. For a long time I had reason to suppose that the Angers quince was well adapted as a stock for many of our best varieties of pears; but, as far as my personal observation has gone, the number has dwindled down to one variety—that is the *Duchesse d'Angoulême*."

Although this statement was made in 1868, I feel now more thoroughly convinced of its truthfulness—not only for orchards, but also for garden planting. With proper care, standard pear trees can be brought into bearing from five to six years from the time of planting; and this is quite soon enough for the welfare of the trees.

My advice to those who intend to plant pears this spring, no matter whether six trees or six hundred, is: Plant standards instead of dwarfs.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

BEET SUGAR AGAIN.

This subject continues to be agitated in both Eastern and Western journals. Lately the publication of the remarks of President Cook, of the Amherst Agricultural College, has served to open the eyes and minds of many that there is a possibility of the culture of the sugar beet for sugar manufacture. And, with hopeful signs of success, President Clark thinks the sugar beet promises to be a staple crop in the meadows or "intervales" of New England. And the experiments made at the college during the past two years prove that the sugar beet grows as well and of as good a quality in the Connecticut Valley as in any part of Europe. Fine yellow sugar can be produced for seven and fine granulated sugar for ten cents a pound. Professor Brewer, under whose superintendence the different experiments were made, declares that, if New England farmers, whose lands are adapted to beet culture, will combine and enter heartily into the enterprise, they can raise sugar from the beet to better advantage than it can be raised in Louisiana from the cane. "The sugar beet," says President Clark, "seems to have been designed to encourage a rational system of farm management. Because, first, it pays well for good cultivation; secondly, it requires deep, mellow, well-drained land; thirdly, it derives its nourishment either from the air or from the lower strata of soil, and brings from a great depth enriching elements, to improve the surface soil. The sugar, the alcohol, and the fat of stall-fed oxen consist of nothing but charcoal and water; and, coming originally from the atmosphere, may go again as they came. But the stimulating mineral elements which come from the earth and the fertilizers employed are returned to the farm without essential diminution." President Clark further calls attention to the fact that the culture of the beet will afford employment during the fall and winter, which will naturally tend to make laborers more abundant during the busy months of the summer. It is the practice at factories to give back to the farmer the refuse of the beets, after the saccharine matter has been extracted. With this a large proportion of the plant-food is returned to the soil, reducing the necessary outlay for fertilizers and manure.

KEEPING FAST HORSES.

It is a bad sign to see a farmer with a fast horse fond of displaying him, although a good horse is better to be desired than a poor one; and naturally we would rather have a fast horse than a poor one. Yet the possession and display of fast trotters soon make the owners forget the necessity of hard work and close attention to business, and they learn to look for something easier—in other words, a *faster* business. Young men especially, who have quick-stepping horses, are apt to neglect their work and employers' time, in the desire to show themselves and their favorite steeds. We do not object to a reasonable pride in a handsome horse. It is one of the gifts of Fortune, just as much so as a handsome face to a gentleman or lady. But over-conceit and over-indulgence generally follow in train, and disaster and defeat is the result. We are glad to find our sentiments endorsed by the *Rural New Yorker*, who quotes the following instance by way of sensible advice to farmers against too vain a display of their fast horses:

"A well-to-do farmer of our acquaintance had the misfortune to rear a really fine horse. The action of the animal gave him great delight, and nothing would do but an exhibition of him among the professionals. He put up his money, and won. This gave a higher flight to his ambition and induced a bolder operation. Success rewarded his ventures. He neglected his farm; acquired habits to which he had before been a stranger; and, spurred on by past success and the machinations of the crafty, whose aim it is to fleece the green and unwary, placed his farm in jeopardy for the purpose of raising money to stake on the result of a race in which his pet horse was to contend for the prize and mastery. The professionals had now got the over-confident farmer in the precise position desired; and the result was—what they intended it should be—the defeat of his farmer's horse, and the ruin of its owner. The animal changed hands, and so did the farm. It was all down-hill with the farmer after this. His family was broken up and dispersed; while he, reckless and maddened by disappointment and remorse, found a premature grave."

PLANTING SHADE-TREES.

What more beautiful legacy to posterity than a row of magnificent elms, maples, or shade-trees along the village street? In long years after the name of the good-hearted planter is remembered with greater and more enduring gratitude. The beauty of many a rural residence, a farm-house, a hamlet, or village is due entirely to the abundance of trees, of various forms, shapes, and characteristic verdure. An exchange says:

"The entire population of a village, young and old, women and girls, men and boys, should unite to beautify its roadsides and squares with trees. Such as cannot work can furnish money and refreshments to carry on the good work. They can manifest their right sort of enthusiasm themselves, and stimulate and encourage others. Where there is a will—a mind to work—there is always a way. A tree-planting society is the great need of every village that is yet without shade-trees on its thoroughfares. Nor should the interest stop with the planting out in the spring; but should follow the trees in its new home through years, to shield it from the wind, to protect it through the drought, to guard it from damage by cattle and by boys.

"Why not start such a society in your town this coming spring? Let the minister, the doctor, or any citizen that has the requisite enthusiasm and executive ability, take the lead. We know a pretty little village that owes half its charms to the maples on both sides its principal avenue, which were planted out more than twenty years ago by its large-hearted clergyman and those who were influenced by him. The memory of such a man, like the sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, stands dressed in living green, and is a perpetual benediction."

PLANTING CHESTNUT.

The profits of chestnut tree plantations are considerable. Any acre of land, now hardly worth $10, by planting in chestnut can be made in ten years' time to increase to $200 valuation. *Hearth and Home* says:

"No timber is better worth planting in fence-rows, kitchen yards, waste places, or in regular plantations than chestnut. For posts, rails, pickets, stakes, or lumber no timber is more salable, grows quicker, or realizes a better proportionate price. For shade chestnut trees are excellent, dense, spreading, and handsome in foliage. Once planted they need no further attention, and when cut down reproduce themselves abundantly by means of sprouts. We have cut chestnut sprouts eight years old that were large and long enough for four round posts, or six when the two lower ones were split, and one rail besides. At this age they are large enough to split into two heavy rails, worth now six to eight cents each in a timber country. We cannot just now think of any crop that would pay better than a few cases of thrifty chestnut sprouts. There is but one disadvantage, which is that chestnuts don't stand transplanting well. They should, therefore, be planted where they are desired to grow. Probably the best way to make a plantation is to plow the ground now and mark out furrows six feet apart each way, and at the intersections drop three nuts; cultivate the ground one year, then seed down to grass. The grass and the shade together will keep out weeds, and the close planting will cause the young trees to shoot up straight and lengthy. In five years a good many rails can be cut out, leaving one tree at each place. In a few years the plantation will need thinning again, and sprouts will have taken the place of those first cut."

A GOOD MILCH COW.

I have a remarkable young Durham cow, five years old next May, which has quite astonished myself as well as neighbors with her prolific milk-bearing qualities. She is a deep red, with some pure white spots, and as handsome as a picture. She came in in May, when she was two years old. I milked her then six months. She gave during this time all the milk we could use in my family, and I sold some besides. She came in again a year ago last October. I then concluded to milk her for 16 months, sell her milk, and keep an account of it. She averaged 15 quarts per day for the first six months, which was sold at 7 cents per quart. For the next 11 months she averaged 10 quarts per day, at 7 cents per quart. The amount of sales for 16 months was $404.60.

Treatment.—Pasture in summer, good grass, plenty of water and shade. In winter, good hay, comfortable barn, wheat middlings, made in a hot mash, about 8 to 10 quarts per day, and potatoes two or three times a week.

M. L. TOWNSEND.

SIGNS OF GOOD SOIL.

J. B. Smith, of Patmos, Ohio, in some remarks before the Farmers' Club, New York, gives the following signs of good soil, timber, etc.: "Timber, in a measure, indicates the character of the soil: flat, white oak-land is poor; red oak and soft maple also indicates poor land; shell-bark mostly grows in cold, wet land; flat beach and sugar lands are good for summer crops and grass, but not for wheat; rolling beach and sugar lands, where large poplar and black walnut abound, are fine grazing lands, and produce, when new, large crops of all kinds of grains, except wheat, when it is winter-killed; large white oak and chestnut growing together and black oak and hickory indicate a loose subsoil; and lands where water soon sinks into the subsoil are much the most valuable for grain. A soil that will raise crops of grain, and then clover and timothy, and, after they run out, will come in with green grass and white clover, is the best."

RYE FOR COWS.

George C. Kirtland writes the *Rural New Yorker* recommending that for each cow to calve the herdsman should procure a half bushel of rye, grind it, if convenient, and commence, two weeks before calving, to feed a single handful of meal, upon which a gallon or more of boiling water has been poured. Feed when cold, increasing the amount both of meal and water, so that the cow shall have consumed the half bushel of rye about the time of calving. If the rye is not ground, boil it until the grains will mash easily between the thumb and finger. Mr. Kirtland has practiced the above treatment for about fifteen years, and has had no ills to cure in his cows after calving.

WHAT POTATOES ARE MADE OF.

From a chemical analysis made by Dr. Schors, there is fully 50 per cent. of potash contained in the ashes of the potato. The smallest quantity yet observed is but 45 per cent. Of soda there is generally two or three per cent. After this comes magnesia, in the proportion of one-tenth that of potash. Lime is about one-half that of magnesia.

A curious fact elicited by experiments is this: that the percentage of phosphoric acid increases as that of potash diminishes, and in abundant harvests there is from 10 to 18 per cent. less in proportion than in small harvests.

MANURE FOR ORCHARDS.

Natural manures are best—such as vegetable mold, decayed leaves, lime, wood-ashes, and salt. Compost these liberally with well-rotted barnyard manure, take all you can get of soapsuds, refuse slops, chip-dirt, and turf. Animal manures, if used in excess, are decidedly injurious, being too stimulating, forcing an unnatural growth of wood, at the expense of maturity and soundness, to withstand severe winter weather.

FRAUDS IN FERTILIZERS.

The agricultural press has been computing the magnitude of the frauds in commercial fertilizer, and comes to the conclusion that their use is costing the country over $60,000,000 annually, and that if they were furnished at a price somewhere near their actual value both corn and wheat could be produced every year at 5 to 10 cents a bushel less.

GREEN MANURES.

A prominent agriculturist of the New England States, looking with envy upon the fertile fields of New York and Pennsylvania, says:

"I see no way out of our present barrenness except through clover and plaster, which cost nothing."

PEERLESS POTATOES.

These surpass the Early Rose in productiveness, and are admirable in quality. They are three to four weeks earlier than the Peachblow and three weeks later than the Early Rose. In a good season 400 to 600 bushels can be easily raised.

FROM GREEN TO DRY FODDER.

The Massachusetts Ploughman advises feeding turnips or other succulent food early, as something besides dry hay is necessary to break the sudden change from grass to winter feed.

SALT ON ASPARAGUS.

Scatter salt over your asparagus beds. It is one of the most nourishing of any manures for asparagus. A covering of one quart to the square yard will not hurt them.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE

20 Acres a day, better than by hand, with

Thomas's Smoothing Harrow

AND BROADCAST WEEDER.

81 Slanting Teeth of Tempered Steel for $25.

The many small teeth, being round and sloping backward, do not tear up the strongly-rooted corn, but effectually destroy the young weeds on the surface, stirring the soil in as well as around the hill. They can take either one or two rows at once, and thus obviate hand-hoeing entirely. The number, shape, and position of the teeth, render this Harrow the most complete and rapid Pulverizer ever offered, cutting the weeds with a downward draw-cut, instead of pushing them aside. For the same reason it draws very easily, and covers a wide surface.

The Harrow can be cross-geared for shallow cultivation, as certainly as corn or cabbage, which can be profitably done with the Harrow.

Increased crop on corn 5 to 8 bush. per Acre.

An agent writes us as follows: "I offered a circular to John Grisman, (Springfield, Iowa), an influential farmer. He said I don't want that.' Said I: 'Read it, it will do you no harm.' He said: 'No, I have the best thing I want now.' I then went so far behind the times, I sent $100 for four harrows last spring. Well, said I, as you have used them, tell me, why they do suit the people so well.' He said: 'I tell them William, this Harrow will do all the papers say it will.'"

C. HANKIN, Bigsville, Ill., who purchased 19 Harrows last year, cultivating three hundred acres of corn, says: "I could have used twice as many, if I had had them in time."

WM. E. BURNS, Monmouth, Ill., says: "I harrowed my corn and potatoes. One team will do 30 acres a day."

L. A. W. CAMPFIELD, Sullivan, Ill.: "A boy 15 years old will do more corn in one day than ten men the old way."

JAS. A. FINE, Omaha, Neb.: "I cultivated my corn, and it looks like a charm."

R. FORD, Buda, Ill.: "On my corn it did good work."

H. COMSTOCK, Liberty Mills, Ind.: "My son, 12 years old, harrowed 100 acres in 5 days—wheat, oats, and corn."

S. CLARK, Cambridge, Ill.: "It is excellent for corn."

Farmers' Club, New York City, says: "In potato culture it is really excellent; saves half the expense."

Twenty-four page Catalogue sent free, with full particulars prices, of five sizes, delivered at depots in 28 cities; sixteen pages of farmers' testimony.

One good Canvasser Wanted in every town.

J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska,
IN THE
Great Platte Valley,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE!

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The Best Locations for Colonies

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.

Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

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OMAHA, Neb.

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Walks, Drives, Cemetery Lots, etc.
ORNAMENTAL, ECONOMICAL,

USEFUL, AND DURABLE AS STONE.
AGENTS WANTED.
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IOWA FARMING LANDS.
The Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad Company
Is now offering for sale to actual settlers more than
500,000 ACRES
of the finest and most desirable Farming Lands in the West.

The lands are chiefly situated along the line of its railroad between the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and are the most fertile and accessible lands offered for sale at low prices in the state. Prices will range from $5 per acre, the average being about $7 or $8.

Sales are made either for cash, or on short or long time, so as to suit all purchasers. Full warranty deeds given.

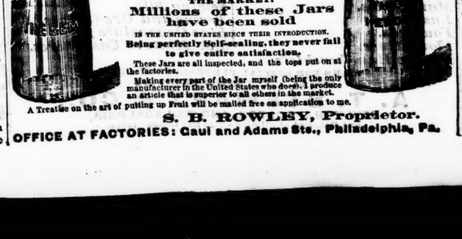
EXPLORING TICKETS,
entitling the purchaser of land to a credit of amount paid for fare upon his land, are for sale at the principal ticket offices of the Company.

For pamphlet (with maps) or any information regarding the lands, address

J. L. DEW, Land Commissioner,
Davenport, Iowa.

POMONA NURSERY.—The Largest, Best, and Cheapest. Imperial and Colossal Asparagus Roots and Seeds, Herstine and Brandywine Raspberries, Blackberries, Rhubarb, and Strawberries. Send for catalogues. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

THE HERO, GEM, AND PEARL FRUIT JARS
are pronounced by all who use them to be the
MOST RELIABLE, SIMPLE, AND CONVENIENT
OF ANY BEFORE THE PUBLIC. THEY HAVE TAKEN THE PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHER JARS AT EVERY STATE AND COUNTY FAIR WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED.
Millions of these Jars have been sold
IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THEIR INTRODUCTION.
Being perfectly Self-sealing, they never fail to give entire satisfaction.
These Jars are all inspected, and the tops put on at the factories.
Making every part of the Jar myself (being the only manufacturer in the United States who does), I produce an article that is superior to all others in the market.



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S. B. ROWLEY, Proprietor.
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$500 CHALLENGE

Toward expense of a PUBLIC TEST that the
PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease, and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Circular and Wood Saws not one failed in 20,000. Cross Cut (41 per foot); Wood Saws (61 each). For sale by all Dealers.
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GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
As we have reduced the prices of our
CELEBRATED BONE FERTILIZERS
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
we invite all interested in Agriculture to send for Circulars. Address
LISTER BROTHERS,
Newark, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURG, MASS., March 26th, 1872.
MESSRS. LISTER BROTHERS:
Gentlemen:—You will, no doubt, remember I called upon you a short time ago. At that time I was visiting the several manufactories of fertilizers, in regard to the purchase of the same. After spending TWO weeks I have come to the conclusion to purchase from you, for I am satisfied yours are the BEST and cheapest. Therefore, please send me, by the New Haven Boat and Canal Line to Williamsburg, 120 bbls Phosphate, 25 barrels Bone Flour, 25 barrels Bone Meal, at your price named to me. Ship immediately.
Yours truly, JOSHUA CROSBY.

OLAMON, MAINE, April 11th, 1871.
MESSRS. LISTER BROTHERS, Newark, N. J.:
Gentlemen:—I was at the New York American Institute and Farmers' Club last February, when your agent distributed a few boxes of your Bone Flour. I brought home one box. My box was used last season to dress some ten hills of Watermelons. The most extraordinary results were realized. Watermelons grew to 30, 36, and 45 lbs., maximum weight, and obtained the premium at the State Fair in Bangor. My customers are anxious for some, to experiment on other garden vegetables. You will please to send me 400 worth at an early moment, shipped by Metropolitan Steamship Company to Boston. Yours, respectfully,
CHAS. E. WELD.

BATHROOK, January 26th, 1871.
MESSRS. LISTER BROTHERS:
In the two years' experience of your Fertilizers, to the extent of several tons, and having formerly used both Baugh's and Stagg's, I am of the opinion that yours is the *best, strongest, and cheapest* Fertilizer in the market for oats, grass, or grains of any and all kinds.
Shall order this spring your Bone for potatoes, to be used in the hill at the time of planting.
Very respectfully,
GEO. M. DENNISON.

DOVER, DELAWARE, Jan. 23d, 1871.
MESSRS. LISTER:
Your Ground Bone, which I used last year for my sweet corn, proved more attractive than anything I have tried. I scattered a small quantity also upon corn planted between the rows of trees without any other manure, and the corn was better than that raised on the same ground, with a liberal allowance of Superphosphate, the previous year.
REV. C. HUNTINGTON.

FACTORY PRICES:

Ground Bone, in barrels	$35 per 2,000 lbs.
Bone Meal, in barrels	40 " "
Bone Flour, in barrels	45 " "
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime	45 " "
Dissolved Bone, in barrels	45 " "

Bags of 50 pounds each, three dollars per ton extra. No tare off.
Discount to the trade.
To save trouble, please give full shipping directions. Terms cash on receipt of invoice, and for all orders of $50 and less cash check or draft to order must accompany the order.
All goods delivered to New York free of expense.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.
MILLIONS OF ACRES.
On Ten Years' Credit, at Six per Cent. Interest.

No part of principal due for two years, and thence only one-ninth yearly till paid in full.
The interest will be paid for the first two years, on and after MONDAY, the 5th of February next, at which time the security notes will be reduced to the extent of fifty per cent.

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ALL GARDEN REQUISITES,
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
in large or small quantities, by mail or by express, to suit the necessities of all buyers. Special offers for April mailed free.
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RICHEST FARMING LANDS
IN THE WORLD for Sale to Actual Settlers,
NEOSHO VALLEY, KANSAS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD CO.
CARS NOW RUNNING 600 MILES.
The lands now offered by this company are mainly within 30 miles of each side of the road, extending 170 miles along the NEOSHO VALLEY, the richest, finest, and most fertile valley in the West.
PRICE OF LAND, $2 to $6 per acre; credit of ten years' time.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth every year after until completion of payments, with annual interest.
For further information address
ISAAC T. GIBSON,
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MENEELY'S BELLS.
The genuine Troy Church Bells, known to the public since 1826; which have acquired a reputation unequaled by any and a sale exceeding that of all others, including more than seventy chimes and peals. One thousand testimonies received during the last six years. Every bell warranted. Catalogue and circular, and formally warranted. New Patent Rotary Stucture. Catalogues free. No agencies.
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TROY, N. Y., (established 1835). A large assortment of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, and other Bells, constantly on hand and made to order. Made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). Hung with Rotary Mountings, the best and most durable ever used. ALL BELLS warranted satisfactory. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application to JONES & CO., TROY, N. Y., or 109 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
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Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of Pure Copper and Tin, fully warranted, and mounted with our Latest Improved Rotary Hangings, the best in use. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
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102 and 104 E. Second St., Cincinnati.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PASCAL
IRON WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAP-WELDED CHARCOAL IRON BOILER TUBES,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR STEAM, GAS, AND WATER,
with Iron and Brass Fittings of every description for same.
ARTESIAN AND OIL-WELL PIPES AND TOOLS,
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COAL-GAS MACHINERY, HEATING APPARATUS,
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No. 15 Cold street, New York.

Buy None but RYDER'S.
The Only Perfect Dollar Engine. With Silver-plated Fly Wheel, Piston Cylinder (taking steam at both ends). Steam Chest, Brass Boiler and Lamp. Warranted superior to any 10, the market; will go, and carry Revolving Toys, Machinery, etc. Send $1.25, and we will send by mail, postage paid.
COLBY BROS & CO., 508 Broadway, New York.
ALSO,
RYDER'S NEW HORIZONTAL ENGINE.
The Latest, the Largest, the Best. Price, $2.50.

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SEWING & KNITTING MACHINES
1845. 1872.
The Oldest!
The most Simple!
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The latest Improved!
THE CHEAPEST!
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The very Best in the World!
THE
ELIAS HOWE
Sewing Machines.

This Medallion is embedded in every Genuine Howe Sewing Machine.

These celebrated Machines have long held first rank of all the first-class machines. Their production of six hundred machines a day fails to keep pace with the demand. This indicates how the public appreciate them.
The Howe Machine Co.'s Factory, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is the largest and best appointed Sewing Machine Factory in the world. Its floors bring an area of three and one half acres, or 150,000 square feet.
Agents and Dealers will find it for their interest to buy and sell the BEST MACHINES, and not spend their time, energy, and capital upon those having less merit.
Every Machine is Warranted Perfect.
Every householder should have one always ready for service.
THE
HOWE MACHINE CO.,
699 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Branch Offices in all the principal cities of the world.

G

Insurance.

In proportion as the intelligence of the community enlarges, so does intolerance give place to reason and reflection, prejudices are thus removed, and schemes deemed at first chimerical become of recognized value, as the benefits they confer upon mankind are made apparent.

In illustration of this, we have only to look back upon the early history of insurance, which in guarding against individual loss by fire is now regarded as a necessary institution; and yet, when fire companies were first established, they were met with nothing but ridicule and distrust. It is an extremely difficult matter to overcome the prejudice which invariably attends the introduction of any novel enterprise; but when once appreciated, particularly in this country, the popularity of the undertaking knows no bounds and its advantages are eagerly availed of.

Of more recent origin than fire, life insurance is looked upon now as equally an urgent need; and the business has in consequence reached a fabulous extent, over one thousand millions of insurance being to-day alone held by New York life companies.

In spite, however, of the great good that life insurance has done, it still meets with some opposition, and in very unexpected quarters, being from those whom it is especially designed to protect. Incomprehensible as it may seem, it is the dislike of the wife to the principle itself that often deters men from assuring their lives, even when their better judgment urges them to do so. And why is this? Chiefly from superstition, and from an unwillingness to benefit by the husband's death. This feeling, it must be understood, is by no means universal; but it is sufficiently general to call for a word of warning to the mother, if not to the wife, to whom we appeal on behalf of her helpless children to lay aside all idle fancies, and withdraw her opposition to the father's just attempts to make provision for those who may not be able to help themselves.

No woman, however careless she may be of the future, can deny the propriety of laying up something in store for her young ones; and it is only through the medium of the life insurance policy that this can be done beyond all contingencies. Years of accumulation are required to collect a sum which the life policy instantly renders certain; and we fail, therefore, to comprehend the reasoning which would discriminate in favor of any other mode of effecting a provision for the future of a family.

The superstitious idea that a policy of life assurance is the death-knell of the assured can hardly be maintained in this practical age, or in the face of the well-known fact that the mental relief of having done his duty has many a time saved the life of him who has been stricken nearly to death by sickness. If it were so, where would be the stability of the system, which has been assured by more than a century of experience? Or where would be the correctness of those calculations which from the first have formed its very foundation?

Let it, in a word, be borne in mind that the greatest of living writers have strongly advocated the principle of life insurance. Statesmen, philanthropists, and divines, all have urged its necessity upon the community, in Europe as in this country; and results have proved that, but for its happy intervention, the extent of pauperism entailed upon rising generations would have been tenfold what it is.

Financial & Commercial.

THE SPECULATIVE ABSORPTION OF MONEY.

SPECULATION, pure and simple, whether in stocks or the necessaries of life, neither creates any value nor adds anything to values already created. It is, hence, absolutely non-productive. The articles which it manipulates, immaterial what may be their fluctuation of market price, undergo no change of condition or place, increasing their real value to the amount of a penny, by being subjected to the process of speculation. He who buys a thousand shares of railway stock, and then sells them at an advance of ten per cent., reaps a profit from a change of price; yet the property represented by these shares has not been enhanced in value by this transaction. The same would be true if he had speculated in wheat or any other commodity. The speculator is not a producer, in any sense; not a carrier, or even an exchanger. All his operations refer simply to the fluctuation of market prices, and the greater and more violent this fluctuation the greater his opportunities and also his perils.

The instrument of speculation is money, taken in connection with the machinery of bank credits. When this sort of business is conducted on a great scale, as has become the fact in most of the large cities of modern times, it of necessity absorbs a vast amount of the loanable resources of money-lenders, chiefly banks; and, as a consequence, it may and often does become a source of no little embarrassment to the movements of legitimate trade. It uses up a large amount of loanable funds which would otherwise be available to the producer of wealth or the commercial exchanger. There is a limit to which banks can afford credit accommodations; and, hence, when their dealings are very largely with speculators, their capacity to meet the wants of the mercantile community may be very materially impaired. This becomes a grave evil when the former, rather than the latter, find favor with the banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report for 1868, stated, as the result of investigation, that "nearly one-half of the available resources of the National Banks in the City of New York are used in the operations of the Stock and Gold Exchange." He added that these resources "are loaned upon the security of stocks which are bought and sold largely on speculation, and which are manipulated by cliques and combinations, according as the 'bulls' or 'bears' are for the moment in the ascendency." This is a startling statement. If it be true, then nearly one-half of the bank power in New York City is expended in furnishing facilities for those who absolutely add nothing to the wealth of the community. There are crises in the money market when the amount of loanble funds is not at all adequate to the demand; and at such times the business public must seriously suffer if one-half of these funds be absorbed by the speculating class. Cliques and combinations of speculators sometimes are formed to "lock up" money, and produce artificial stringency, for the purpose of either increasing the rate of interest or depressing prices; and, when these dishonorable manœuvers are successful, the whole business community feels the disastrous effect. The banks themselves may be indirect participators, if not prime movers, in such monetary plots; and when this is the fact they are simply conspirators against the public good. The people suffer in order that a set of scheming and unscrupulous speculators may reap large profits.

Banking is a franchise granted by the people for the public benefit; yet, when it uses its powers to facilitate speculation, rather than serve the business convenience of the public, it is justly the subject of reprehension. If nearly one-half of the credit and loaning power of the National Banks in the City of New York be exhausted by the speculators in stocks and gold, then is a fair question whether the Government ought not to devise some method for rectifying this abuse of their powers. They derive their powers from the Government; and, as the Comptroller of the Currency well said, in his report for 1869, "a charter to carry on the business of banking does not give power to buy and sell real estate, to ship goods to a foreign port, or to engage in or promote any *speculative* operation." The extent to which banks have become the ministers to speculation in the great centers of trade, and the inconvenience and sometimes disaster resulting therefrom to those who are engaged in the productive industries of society, call for a remedy. The great body of the people should not suffer, that a few speculators may enrich themselves, or that the banks may make money by accommodating them.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.—The transactions settled through the New York Clearing House during the year ending October 1st, 1871, amounted to $30,519,707,711, including exchanges of checks and balances paid in money. This is equal to a daily average of about ninety-five million dollars. The aggregate of the transactions thus settled during eighteen years, from 1853 to 1871, amounts to $315,379,290,901 92. The Clearning House Association consists of sixty-two banks, representing a capital of $84,420,200, forty-eight of these banks being organized under the National Banking Law and the remainder under the banking laws of the State of New York. In the outset the association was composed of fifty-two banks, representing a capital of $49,103,362, or $34,314,038 less than the present capital. These figures, which we compile from the "Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac for 1872," will give our readers some idea of the business transactions of New York City. These transactions passing through the Clearing House during the year ending October 1st, 1871, amounted to more than thirty billions of dollars, and for the last eighteen years they have exceeded three hundred and fifteen billions. This is exclusive of the business done through banks not connected with the Clearing House, and also that which makes no use of bank agency at all. The total, were it ascertained and stated in figures, would present New York as one of the imperial cities of the world in the way of business and trade. She has but few equals, and not far in the future will have no superior.

STEAM CANAL LOCOMOTION.—The legislature of New York State has offered a prize of $100,000 to any inventor who shall devise a method of applying steam as a motor power on the canals of the state, at their present depth of water, without any injurious washing of the banks, and sufficiently cheap to be practicable. The committee appointed to consider the claims of proposed inventions, and award the prize, have recently made a report to the legislature, in which they state that the offer has attracted a wide interest among inventors; but that as yet they have come to no decision in respect to the various projects submitted to them. Mr. Henry Stanley has devised a plan by which he proposes to run a train of four or more boats with two power boats, one in front of the train and the other in the rear, at the average rate of five miles per hour, and a saving of two-thirds the cost by horse-power. If his plan can be shown by a practical trial to accomplish what he claims for it, then by all means give him the prize, unless a still better invention shall in the meantime be furnished. It has become an imperative desideratum that canal navigation should be cheapened in price, and increased in speed beyond what is attainable by the use of horse-power. The advantages of any invention that reasonably approximates toward a practical solution of the problem are so great that the committee ought not to wait till absolute perfection is attained before they award the prize. The State of New York could well afford to pay a dozen such prizes in order to gain the end.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently made an exhibit which shows that on the 1st of March, 1869, the public debt (less cash in the Treasury) amounted to $2,491,399,004; and that on the 1st of April, 1872, the debt (less cash in the Treasury) had been reduced to $2,174,374,928. The total amount of the reduction in thirty-seven months, as presented by these figures, is $317,025,606. The annual interest on the debt at the time of President Grant's inauguration was $126,389,550, and on the 1st of April, 1872, it was $105,904,998—showing a reduction of $20,484,552 in the annual interest account. This immense reduction of principal and interest has been secured in thirty-seven months, notwithstanding a large decrease of taxation. The public credit has been strengthened in all the markets of the world, while the business of the country has been reasonably prosperous. What have the enemies of President Grant to say in reference to these facts? Is there any probability that a Democratic President would have furnished a better record? The anti-Grant Republicans of the Greeley school are strongly opposed to the nomination and re-election of General Grant; yet not one of them has ventured to assail the debt-paying policy of his Administration.

SYSTEM OF NATIONAL TIME.—The Rev. Charles F. Dowd, of Saratoga Springs, has constructed a system of national time, for the convenience of railways, as well as of the traveling public, perfectly simple in its elementary principle, yet evincive of much study and research in its details. He proposes to make Washington time the national time standard, and then to divide the country longitudinally into four sections, the extremes of which, being fifteen degrees apart, differ from each other just one hour in time. These hour sections of fifteen degrees are subdivided by the various railway stations which they contain; and by a system of indexes at each station the traveler, having the local time of the station, can readily determine its relation to the national time standard at any point between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It strikes us that Mr. Dowd has hit upon a good idea, and that, if railway superintendents were to concur in putting it into practice, it would greatly serve the convenience of the public. The New England Railway Association, having submitted the system to a committee for consideration, has unanimously adopted the report of the committee approving it and recommending it to all the railroad companies in the United States.

MONEY MARKET.

THE lively speculations in Wall Street which were stimulated last month by the remarkable rise in Erie have been also checked by the same cause. The advance in Erie was so enormously large, and the purchases made for foreign account took so much capital out of the market, that would else have been invested in other American securities, that prices are generally lower than they would have been if the *coup d'état* in Erie had never taken place, and Jay Gould had been left in quiet possession of the presidency. What Erie gained the other railroad stocks have missed, and the speculations which would in the natural course of events have been now growing more vigorous are actually hanging fire. It is said that we have gained $20,000,000 of foreign money in exchange for a few pieces of valueless paper in the form of certificates of Erie shares. No doubt a large sum has been gained in that way; but most of the money thus gained has been raised by selling other American stocks to the same extent. The course of exchange does not show that we have gained $20,000,000, nor anything near that sum. Gold has been constantly rising since the Erie speculation culminated, instead of falling, as it should have done; and on Monday it sold up as high as 110¾, but the price range between 110⅜ and 110⅝.

There was a strong market for stocks at the commencement of the week, which was caused rather by the large "short" interest existing, and the attempts to buy by the "bears," than to any movement on the part of the "bulls."

There has been but little alleviation in the loan market; and the rates of money on call, though down to 6 and 7 per cent. on Saturday, were back again to 1-32 and interest on Monday. It is very discouraging to the "bull" speculators to be compelled to pay 1-32 to ¼ per cent. a day for carrying their stocks; but they have stood up under the squeeze surprisingly well.

The clique stocks—like Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi, Toledo and Wabash, Canton Company, C. C. and Indiana Central, Boston, Hartford, and Erie, Quicksilver, Iron Mountain, and a few others which pay no dividends, and whose intrinsic values as investment stocks have yet to be established—have been maintained at the exorbitantly high prices they have reached surprisingly well. The stocks of permanent value, like Lake Shore and New York Central, which never miss their dividend and are continually increasing, are dull and neglected. But there must a time come when they will be absorbed by permanent investors, as Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis have been. They are, therefore, the safest and surest purchases for speculators, as well as for investment purposes.

Rock Island keeps steadily up in the neighborhood of 112, although it pays no higher dividends than New York Central, which sells at 98½. Rock Island has been kept very low and quiet for a long time; but it is one of the favorites of the street, and it is whispered around confidentially that it is to be made the subject of another speculative movement, that will put it up to 130 before July.

Northwestern Common has been sold "short" so largely that it is quite likely to be put up to very much higher points by the attempts of the "bears" to cover their "short sales." There has been a plan laid to depress the price of Northwestern, by circulating reports of the non-payment of dividends on the Common stock in July. But the price will not depend upon the contingent dividend, any more than the price of Erie was affected by such a cause.

Money comes back slowly to the Associated Banks from the country, and what does come is in the shape of national bank notes, instead of the greenbacks which are greatly wanted now to strengthen the bank reserve. The bank statement of Saturday showed that our Associated Banks had run down to the lowest point in the matter of legal tender, and they will have to curtail their operations for some time to come before they get sufficiently strong to enter freely upon the summer campaign.

Considerable disappointment is felt by the friends of the Administration and loud complaints are made because Secretary Boutwell persists in keeping such large sums of money, gold and greenbacks, lying idle in the Treasury vaults, while the business community are suffering for lack of it. Mr. Boutwell's policy and motives are alike inexplicable. If he wishes to make friends for the Administration, he could not effect that object more easily and securely than by greatly increasing his bond purchases. The two things which the public most delight in are a diminution of the public debt and a cheap money market. These the Secretary of the Treasury has it in his power to give; and why he does not avail himself of his opportunities the friends of the Administration, greatly to their regret, are unable to explain or to understand.

The demand for money is now very active in every department of business and in every part of the country; but it is most seriously felt in New York. The spring business is very large; and, so far as we are able to learn, in a highly satisfactory condition. Of course, the largely increased business gives demand for a corresponding increase of currency, which the banks are unable to supply, as they are crippled by their diminished reserve. The dry goods business in New York has been extraordinarily active this season, and the reports from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore represent it as equally active in those cities. It is reported that the quantity of goods sold by the Philadelphia jobbers last week was larger than ever known before in any one week.

DRY GOODS.

THERE have been more goods imported and more manufactured since the 1st of January than ever before, while there is now a smaller stock remaining in first hands; and, therefore, it cannot be hazardous to say that there have been more sold and more consumed. No one, it is presumed, will pretend to question these statements and conclusions. To talk, then, of the backwardness or the slackness of business—in dry goods, at least—is sheer folly. But probably what people mean by the backwardness or slackness of business is that it is not so forward or so brisk as they anticipated. And for this season business may be said to have been slack and backward the past week, for there has been less doing than might have been reasonably expected. The jobbers have been tolerably active, but the transactions from first hands has not been large. The second crop of orders have not yet been reaped, and the business of our large jobbing houses has been mostly of the kind called the near-by trade. The bleak, wet weather of April has, no doubt, retarded business to a very considerable extent; but that is an obstacle to business which cannot long continue. In prices generally no marked change has taken place in any department.

In unbleached domestics, sheetings, and shirtings the sales of the week from first hands have been very small for the season, and have been confined mostly to the more popular makes, to make up assorted stocks.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are gradually accumulating in the hands of agents, but not to an extent likely to affect prices. The leading makes are very firm.

In printing cloths the sales of the week have not been large; but prices are firm at 8¼ cts. to 8¾ cts. for 64 standards in the gray, extra quality. Contracts for future delivery are made at 8¾ cts.

There is a less spirited demand for prints, except the Dolly Varden patterns, which are still run after; but prices continue steady.

Ginghams are in active demand, and quotations remain unchanged since our last report.

Lawns and percales are selling rather more freely than has been the case. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Cambrics are in good demand, and prices for the best makes, assorted colors, are firmly maintained.

Rolled jaconets continue in limited supply, and prices are naturally firm. The leading makes are sold close to receipts in the hand of agents.

Silesias are selling as well as could be this season. The stock in first hands is not in excess of the demand from the regular trade. Prices are without essential change.

Corset jeans are selling less freely, but the demand is steady and prices are well sustained.

Cotton ducks and osnaburgs are selling steadily at unchanged prices. The supply is about equal to the demand, and prices are steadily maintained.

Denims and cottonades are steadily held, but the sales are not lively.

Stripes and ticks are less active, but there is no quotable change in prices. The demand for ticks is somewhat better than that for stripes.

Dress goods, worsteds, and muslin de laines are now in better demand, and the new designs in the Dolly Varden de laine, from the Manchester Mills, prove very attractive. The sales in all descriptions of dress goods have considerably increased.

There is not much doing in domestic woolen goods of any description. There is a moderate demand for overcoatings and cloths, but lower prices are wanted to stimulate purchasers.

Fancy cassimeres of light weight are in rather better demand for small lots; but the purchases are limited to the more desirable styles. For heavy weights there is rather better inquiry, but prices remain essentially the same as our last quotations.

Satinets sell but moderately since the advance in prices.

Carpets are selling more freely; but the demand is chiefly for the new styles of Brussels and Ingrains, which continue in demand at the advance of rates; but the old patterns are not in good demand.

Flannels are without change of prices. The sales are only to a moderate extent.

Foreign goods have been selling less freely during the week and prices are generally unchanged. But there is still a good demand for all descriptions of seasonable dress goods, millinery articles, Japanese silks, and the lighter and finer woolen fabrics adapted for spring wear. In linens and staple fabrics there is a steady demand and prices are unchanged.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

are among the most substantial and satisfactory securities which we can recommend for investment. The Iron and Coal Interests along the line of the road are attracting the attention and capital of practical workers in these minerals in this country and Great Britain, and are found to be more valuable and important than those of any other section of the country.

THE IRON, COAL, SALT, TIMBER, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES of the region which it traverses, together with the through traffic which it will command as a *short, low-grade, economical, East and West Trunk Line*, assure an immense and profitable business.

Price of the Bonds, 94 and accrued interest from Nov. 1st. Principal and interest payable in gold in New York City.

Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

Fisk & Hatch.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

GROCERS' MARKET REVIEW.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT," BY H. K. THURBER & CO.,
173 and 175 Chambers, 294 & 296 Greenwich street, New York.

COFFEES.—The demand for consumption has somewhat improved for the past week; but the receipts are in excess of sales. Wholesale dealers throughout the country buy sparingly for their immediate wants, as they do not feel warranted in stocking up at present prices. Importers and speculative holders are anxiously awaiting the action of Congress, as they anticipate that the removal of duty will give tone to the market and enable them to realize. The season is so far advanced, however, that it will be impossible to dispose of the stock now here before the arrival of the new crop. The money market has been very stringent, making it expensive to carry stocks of merchandise. The market is off ¼ to ¼ ct. per pound, with prospects of a still further decline.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Foreign is good, and the receipts are not adequate to the consumption for boilers' use. The tone of the market is sound. A few small lots of choice Porto Rico have come to hand, and were disposed of at very full prices. A better supply of Grocers' grades is near at hand. Domestic is quiet, and the market lacks strength, although fancy lots are held with continued firmness. The lower qualities are in buyers' favor.

RICE is steady. Carolina is not active, firmness of holders restricting the demand. Foreign is in ample stock, with a good outlet at current values.

SUGARS.—The demand for Refined has been good, but not equal to expectation; and prices are slightly in favor of buyers, without much activity. Raws have arrived freely and the sales have been liberal, mainly to refiners, who have purchased with more freedom, at a slight concession on medium and inferior lots. Holders insist that Raws are selling at a loss, and refiners find no margin in their product.

SYRUPS have met with no change in values; fine grades continuing in demand at steady rates, and the low qualities uncalled for and irregular. Syrups produced from Sugar-meet with readier sale than the product of Molasses. Sugar-house is active at current quoted rates.

TEAS.—There is more doing from first hands. Greens are selling freely at high prices. Oolongs and Japans are moderately active at previous quotations. Souchongs are relatively low, and attract more attention. The opinion generally entertained is that the duties will be removed before the end of the present session of Congress, when better prices will be realized. The stock is large, however, and the country is buying sparingly.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT."

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.—The receipts of Flour are light, high grades are firm, and held at an advance; unfavorable reports of winter crop Wheat tending to harden values of best grades Flour. Spring Wheat Flour, suitable for bakers, has also improved in value. The advance tends to restrict sales. Medium and low grades are not active, with an easier tone. Wheat is dull, and lower on ordinary grades. Corn Meal steady. Corn easier. Barley is held above buyers' views. Rye inactive. Oats nominal. Peas steady. Beans in demand at full prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Lumber* is in good demand. The current receipts are disposed of at full values. Timber of choice lengths are in request at better prices. Maple and Black Walnut are wanted for export. An active trade is doing from the yards at full prices for all kinds.

Lath.—Stocks are reduced. The offerings are fair at steady prices, buyers holding off for accumulation of stock and easier rates.

Bricks.—Very fine grades North River are scarce and full values are secured. Common are in excess of the demand, and can be obtained on easier terms. Holders are not pressing sales, anticipating an outlet before new lots arrive freely.

Glass.—The demand for Foreign Window is rather slow. The stock and assortment have increased. American is in fair demand at slightly decreased values on some sorts.

Cement.—Rosendale in good demand. Foreign in fair supply, and firm for best brands. Ordinary in buyers' favor, at some irregularity in prices.

Hair.—In good request and firm. Goat scarce and Cattle sufficient for present requirement.

Plaster Paris.—Lump in fair request. Calcined steady at former prices.

COTTON.—The market is steady, with a slightly increased activity, based on an improvement in the Liverpool market. For forward delivery prices are slightly better than for delivery on the spot. Transactions are moderate.

FISH.—The market is a little more active, and prices are well sustained. Dry Cod and Mackerel are in request at full rates. Herring dull.

FRUIT.—Malaga Raisins are in good demand and steady; Valencias active. Currants in better supply, with larger offerings. Citron lower. Other descriptions steady.

HIDES.—The principal transactions have been in common descriptions, at a decline. In River Plate but little is doing, holders being very firm, and preferring to store receipts than to submit to buyers' views. Wet Salted weak in price. Buyers are not disposed to operate, owing to shipments of some magnitude on the way.

HOPS.—Advices of serious damage by frost to the roots in some of the northern counties has imparted a strong feeling to the market for all kinds.

IRON.—Scotch Pig continues to advance. American quiet, at full prices and small offerings. Wrought Scrap in active demand. Rails and Bar higher. All descriptions about $5 per ton higher.

LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole is quiet, with a restricted business. Light Weights and Damaged are scarce and wanted. Union Crop in request, at full rates. Rough Upper firm, with moderate inquiry. Bellies in demand for shipment abroad.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine quiet, but strong. Rosin higher and firmer. Tar dull and steady. Pitch firmer, actuated by the advance in strained Rosin.

OILS.—Linseed in demand and firm. Sperm steady and dull. Lard Oil firm, in sympathy with an improvement in Lard. Other Oils quiet and strong.

PETROLEUM has recovered from its long depression. A good demand for export has stimulated prices, and the market closes stronger, with more doing.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products are doing better, the long depression being succeeded by a settled conviction of a firmer and steadier market. Pork is in demand, at an improvement. Dressed Hogs firm. Bacon quiet at an advance. Beef quiet. Tierce Beef inactive and nominal. Beef Hams slow of sale. Cut and Smoked Meats stronger, with a good demand for shipment. Lard quiet and firm. Butter steady, with more liberal receipts. Cheese unchanged. Tallow and Grease firm and in fair demand.

SALT.—Liverpool is in active demand for jobbing parcels, at improved prices. West India is in improved demand, with prices in sellers' favor.

SUNDRIES.—Ashes.—Pots and Pearls nominal, without demand. Beeswax firm. Candles move slowly, without improvement. Copper steady at noticed advance; Ingot quiet and firm. Cordage steady at a reduction. Drugs and Dyes.—Opium quiet, Oil Lemon weaker, Chemicals in moderate demand and weaker, Licorice Paste higher. Dye Woods quiet and nominal. Feathers unchanged. Fire Crackers steady. Furs and Skins.—Beaver and Otter higher, Seal high, Silver Foxes and Sea Otters in demand, Skunk lower. Gunny Bags not in demand. Gunny Cloth dull. Hardware advancing in prices. Hay in fair request and steady. Hemp.—All descriptions quiet. Jute Butts dull and in buyers' favor. Honey without change. India Rubber quiet and firm. Indigo dull and nominal for all kinds. Ivory firm. Lead.—Foreign Pig held firmly. Nails.—Cut without change, Horse higher. Oil Cake quiet. Paints firm for all descriptions. Rags and Paper Stock very quiet. Seeds.—Grass in moderate demand. Spelter quiet. Stearine firm. Steel firm and steady. Sumac quiet and steady. Whalebone quiet. Wire.—All kinds higher, with a large advance on Brass. Zinc steady.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky firm and in moderate request. Seed Leaf is active.

WHISKEY.—The market is firmer and quiet. High Wines have advanced slightly.

WOOL.—The market is without activity. Prices continue very firm. Stocks of both Domestic and Foreign are light. Holders decline operating except at full former rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, APRIL 16th, 1872.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEVES.—The receipts have been lighter and prices have averaged better. Advices from Texas and adjoining states state that the destruction of cattle from the severity of the past winter has been very large, and that the stock on hand is in very poor condition. Receipts 2,463 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The stock not being large, very good prices have ruled. Receipts 7,384 head.

SWINE have been steady, with a slight advance on best lots and Pigs. Receipts 13,214.

MILCH COWS are scarcely salable. Receipts 183.

VEAL CALVES are in fair demand, at about steady prices. Receipts 2,301.

PRICES.	
Prime to Extra Beeves	10¾@11¾
First Quality	12¼@12
Medium and Ordinary	11 @12
Inferior (inc. Texas)	9¼@10¼
Sheep	7 @10¾
Lambs, per head	$7 00@9 00
Live Hogs	4¾@5 ¾
Calves (State & Western)	5 @8
Cows	$15 @$75

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

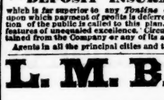
IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING April 15th, 1872.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York markets. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.			
Merrimack W.	13	Wamsutta	9
Merrimack D.	12½	Garner & Co.	11¾
Cocheco.	12	Arnold	10
Spragues	13	Hamilton	12
Pacific	13	Richmond	12
Amerosa	13	Gloucester	11¾
Dunnells	13	Mourning	11
Allens	13	Lancaster	12
Manchester	13	Oriental	12
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	14	Roanoke	13
Hartford	12½	Glasgow	12½
BROWN SHEETINGS.		**FANCY SHIRTINGS.**	
Amoskeag A	14	Pepperell, R	14½
Lawrence, D	14	" O	13½
" L	13½	" H	11½
" C	12½	" E	10½
Pacific, Extra	14	Appleton, A	15
" H	13½	Lewiston	13
" C	12½	Laconia, O	15
Atlantic, A	14½	" F	13
" H	13½	" E	12
" D	12½	Lyman, E	14
Arawam, F	13½	" C	13½
Black Rock	13	Fremont, C	14½
Massachusetts	13	Putnam Orchard	13
" AB	12	" W	12
Indian Head	13	" B	11
" S	12½	Great Falls, H	13½
Exeter, A	14½	" E	12½
" S	13½	" C	11½
Medford	13	Dwight, A	14½
Kennebec	13½	" B	13½
Pittsfield	14	" C	12½
Kennebec	13½	Newmarket, A	14½
Bedford, R	13½	" B	13½
Pocasset	13½	" C	12½
" E	13		
Newmarket, A	13½		
BLEACHED MUSLIN.			
New York Mills	21	Reynolds, A A	13¾
Wamsutta	21	Mystic Lake	12
"	19	Pocasset, Don	11½
Tuscarora	19	"	10
Wachusett	17	Lonsdale	12½
White Rock	17	" Cambric	15½
Hillside	16	Hill	14
Masonville	17	"	12½
Pocasset	16	Bartlett	13½
Hope	14	"	12
Waureean	14	" 31-inch	14
Pemperel	13½	James Bro'n, Mystic	13
"	12½	" 45-inch	15½
"	11½	" 31-inch	13½
Utica	14	Great Falls, E	13½
"	13	" M	12½
"	12	" C	11½
"	11	Red Bank	14
Boot, E	13½	"	12
" B	12½	Waltham, X	13½
" C	11½	" 45-inch	15½
Androscoggin	13	"	13½
Canoe	13	Bay Mills	13½
Cabot	12½	Amoskeag	12½
Long Cloth	13½	"	11½
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	15	Otis Company, CC	17
"	14	" AA	15
Blue Hill	14	" AAA	13
Manchester Mills	13½	Warren, Brown	34
Union	13½	Lewiston, Brown	34
Manchester	12½	Columbian	34
STRIPED SHIRTINGS			
Amoskeag	13	Whittenton, Ex	14½
"	12	" C	13½
Uncasville	13	Eagle	12
Hamilton	13½	Manchester	11½
Hamilton	11½	Haymaker	11½
Rivers	11		
TICKS.			
York, H-inch	30	Brunswick, River	16
York, 32-inch	30	Methuen, AA	16
Amoskeag A C A	30	Hamilton, Regular	16
"	28	Willow Brook	16
"	26	"	15
" C	20	A. Extra	14½
"	18	Hampden	13½
Conestoga, Gold M'l	30	Pearl River	15½
Extra, 64	30	Hightstown	13½
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	15	Bates	17
Lacoota	14½	Bates, Oriental	15½
Naumkeag, Satteen	14	Indian, Oriental	14½
New Market	13½	Everett	13½
BROWN DRILLS.		**FANCY JEANS.**	
Amoskeag	15½	Appleton	15½
Pepperell	14½	Lewiston	13½
Lacoota	13½	Augusta	12
Stark A	13½	Pittsburgh	13
DELAINES.			
Pacific	13	Lowell	13
Hamilton	13	Pemberton	13
Manchester	13	Arlington	13
CANTON FLANNELS.			
Hamilton	16	Everett	17½
Lacoota	15	Pemberton	16
Tremont, A	15	Allerton, B	15
" B	14	" O	13
Nashua A	15		

THE CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.



This old and successful Company transacts the business of Life Insurance on all the usual plans, and at such lower rates than other mutual companies. It also presents to the public an entirely new plan, known as

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

which is far superior to any *Tontine* or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. The attention of the public is called to this plan, as containing features of unequaled excellence. Circulars can be obtained from the Company or any of its agents.

Agents in all the principal cities and towns.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

are among the most substantial and satisfactory securities which we can recommend for investment. The Iron and Coal Interests along the line of the road are attracting the attention and capital of practical workers in these minerals in this country and Great Britain, and are found to be more valuable and important than those of any other section of the country.

THE IRON, COAL, SALT, TIMBER, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES of the region which it traverses, together with the through traffic which it will command as a *short, low-grade, economical, East and West Trunk Line*, assure an immense and profitable business.

Price of the Bonds, 94 and accrued interest from Nov. 1st. Principal and interest payable in gold in New York City.

Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

Fisk & Hatch.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

APRIL Investments.

To those who have funds to invest, and to those who wish to increase their income from funds already invested in other securities, we recommend Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. Bearing Seven and Three-tenths (7 3-10) gold interest, and secured by a First Mortgage on both the Road and a Land Grant of great extent and value, they combine unusual Profitableness with unquestionable Security.

The proceeds of all sales of Land are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the bondholders as a Sinking Fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, or temporarily to the payment of interest thereon, if necessary. This provision will make the Railroad Company itself a constant and heavy purchaser of its own securities in the open market after the road is completed, and until the bonds mature or are all bought in.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company will during the present month of April offer for sale and settlement about Two Million Acres of its Lands in Minnesota, and many thousand acres are already taken and applied for. Thus the immense landed estate of the Company begins at once to be available.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $50,000 per mile of Road; holders are exempt from United States tax; the principal and interest are payable in Gold—the principal in thirty years, and the interest (at the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co., New York) semi-annually, first of January and July, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum—nearly 8¼ per cent. currency. Denominations: Coupon, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Present selling price, Par and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Exchanging United States 5-20s.

In view of the ability and fixed policy of the Government to call in ALL its 5-20s, and substitute a low interest bond, many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government Bonds and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received (by express or otherwise), at current prices, in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets and full information will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia, and Washington,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

☞ For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

☞ THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the Road, Land Grant, Franchise, and Equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A Liberal Sinking Fund provided in the Morigage Deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in *gold*. Interest at eight [8] per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from February 15th, 1872.

Maps, Circulars, Documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Can now be had through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall Street, N. Y.

Silver-Plated, PORCELAIN-LINED ICE-PITCHERS,

OF THE FINEST DESIGNS AND QUALITY.

Being the largest manufacturers of

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE IN THE WORLD,

WE OFFER INDUCEMENTS NOT FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Meriden Britannia Co.,
199 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WILL REMOVE APRIL 15th TO 550 BROADWAY.

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